The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

How Japanese Militarists Impose Fascism on Island Empire

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

The Japanese-German Alliance—A Challenge to Democracy
Japanese Militarists Say Army's Strength Must Be Replenished Regardless of Sacrifices
America Emulates a Japanese Example
Japan at the Crossroads—Army Transforms Nippon Into a Fascist State
Suiyuan Invaders Repulsed With Casualties; China Rejects Japanese Proposals
Monster Meeting in Harbin Against the Japanese-Fostered Drug Traffic (*By the Review's Harbin Correspondent*)
How to Develop Sino-Russian "Cordial Relations" in the Near Future . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng
Interviews With Mao Tse-tung, Communist Leader By Edgar Snow
Slavery in New China . . . . . By Earl H. Leaf
The Overseas Chinese in the Netherlands Indies By Wang Shan-yu
Our Rejuvenated Family . . . . . By T. S. Young
The Pleasure of Hair-Cutting . . . . . By T. J. Ling
The Multifarious Activities of the China International Famine Relief Commission . . . . By C. T. Wang

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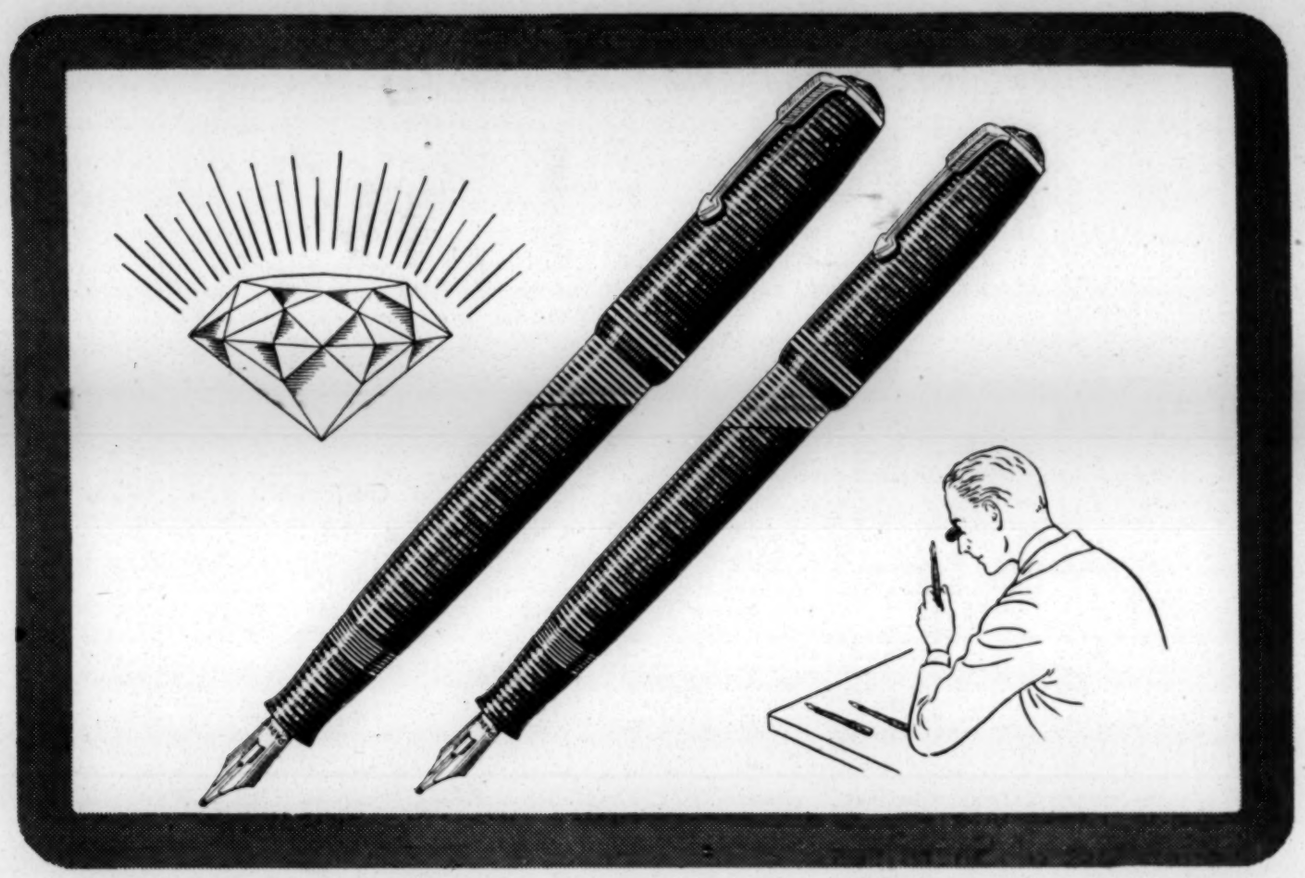

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

The Japanese-German Alliance—A Challenge to Democracy 401
Japan at the Crossroads—Army Transforms Nippon Into a Fascist State 402
America Emulates a Japanese Example 404

Special Articles

Suiyuan Invaders Repulsed With Casualties; China Rejects Japanese Proposals 405
Monster Meeting in Harbin Against the Japanese-Fostered Drug Traffic 412
Japanese Militarists Say Army's Strength Must Be Replenished Regardless of Sacrifices 413
Our Rejuvenated Family.....By T. S. Young 415
The Multifarious Activities of the China International Famine Relief Commission .....By C. T. Wang 416
How to Develop Sino-Russian "Cordial Relations" in the Near Future.....By C. Y. W. Meng 418
Interviews With Mao Tse-tung, Communist Leader ..... By Edgar Snow 420
Slavery in New China.....By Earl H. Leaf 422
The Overseas Chinese in the Netherlands Indies... .....By Wang Shan-yu 424
The Pleasure of Hair-Cutting.....By T. J. Ling 426
Who's Who in China 431
Men and Events 432
New Books of Interest in the Far East 434

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

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THE JAPANESE-GERMAN ALLIANCE—A CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY

THE almost inevitable has happened or is about to happen. The country in Asia which is the chief enemy of democratic institutions is joining hands with the chief country in Europe to which that description applies, *vide* Herr Hitler's speech at the Nuremberg Congress last September, when he said that "democracy is the surest road by which a state chooses its own decline"—a sentiment which all American writers agree constitutes an insult to one's intelligence. The present schedule seems to be that Italy is to join Germany and Japan—which is also a natural development, seeing that in Italy likewise the repression of the popular voice is about on a par with conditions in Japan and Germany. The choice which the rest of the world, America and England included, will eventually have to make is whether it will support the reactionary Japan-Germany-Italy combination or the Russian brand of Communism (which is far from being Communism in reality). The Russian state has its faults and anything which savors of Communist ideas is, naturally, received with a grimace by the majority of Anglo-Saxons. But, from present indications, it seems to be a foregone conclusion that in due course the countries of the world in which democrary is the guiding principle will have to make a choice as between the two. The question to be decided is: Which comes nearer to the ideal of human liberty?; the diluted form of Karl Marxism, which is the law in the ancient land of the Romanoffs, or the principle of government followed in the Land of the Rising Sun, which has its roots way back beyond the madieval age, and which, in pretence at least, claims that its authority to rule comes from Heaven itself. We will leave it to fellow Americans, to Britons and to Chinese to give the answer. That part of the world that still remains "free", if it has hopes of remaining so, will have to answer the challenge from those who are to-day the most powerful exponents of the autocratic principle.

Japan at the Crossroads—Army Transforms Nippon Into a Fascist State

THE eighteen Japanese officers mowed down by a firing squad one cold morning last March for their participation in the Tokyo mutiny of Feb. 6, did not die in vain.

Their execution marked the last stage in Nippon's transformation from a constitutional into a totalitarian state. The mutiny was crushed, but the rebels won. For even while they were still being grilled by a secret court-martial, the Army and the Navy were forcing Premier-designate Hirota to accept the mutineers' fascist program.

This program has not yet been fully materialized. The political parties and the powerful bureaucracy, to whom the parliamentary system was the raison d'etre, are still fighting bitterly for its retention. The "Big Business", represented by the "Robber Barons" from the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and the Sumitomo clans, who have for decades pulled the wires behind corrupt politicians, are still reluctant to hand over the reins of Government to the Army. Other major business groups loathe the idea of having the rate of return on their investments dictated by officers.

Yet, these are all transitional phenomena. The political parties are impotent, and some of their leaders, notably Dr. Suzuki of the Seiyukai, are open supporters of a totalitarian regime. The "Big Business", aware of the fact that Fascism stimulates high profits by favoring a concentration of capital, also on the whole welcomes a realization of the Army's plans.

Baron Goh, who through his presidency of the powerful Japan Industrial Federation and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, acts as the spokesman for the "Big Business", declared a few weeks after the mutiny:

"Germany and Italy, both of whom have been confronted by various difficulties at home and abroad, are now seeking a key to their expansion in a complete unification of their respective national organisms and in an elimination of internal conflicts and class feeling. In my opinion, this attempt should be applied to the present condition of Japan, in order to cope with the current situation. Therefore, I emphasized that the Japan Industrial Federation must reconsider its activities designed to cope with the present situation, if necessary on the basis of examples set by Germany and Italy.

***

The Army, being the most compact and aggressive national unit, took the lead in the movement towards Fascism. When it delegated Gen. Terauchi to serve as War Minister in Mr. Hirota's Cabinet, it warned the Premier that it did so on the condition that he would exclude all so-called "liberals" from the Government and would carry out the reforms desired by the military.

The following six months were spent by the military "brain-trusters" in carrying out a thorough Army purge and drafting comprehensive plans for administrative, parliamentary and economic reforms. As a result of the Army's extensive reshuffle, conservative leaders were replaced by aggressive, super-nationalistic, young officers.

This done, the Army heads came to Premier Hirota and said in effect: "We have now restored order in our own house. Time has come to keep your pledge and carry out the promised political reforms. Besides, Japan is being threatened on all sides by aggressive and jealous powers. Speedy reforms are necessary to ensure a more centralized control of the nation's resources, material as well as moral, to ensure national safety."

Cabinet ministers interpreted this demand as a call for an orgy of expenditures. Literally scores of so-called "reform plans" were submitted to the Premier, but practically all of them were found to be motivated less by a desire for reforms than for what Americans call the "pork-barrel". These plans were immediately vetoed by the Fighting Services, which made it plain that if there were any increased expenditures, they were to benefit national defense. Then, the two Ministries jointly submitted four reforms plans.

The first plan, aproved by the Cabinet on Aug. 25, provided for general reforms. Its provisions, according to *Domei*, included:

1 Perfection of national defense;

3. Educational reforms, including the extension of the compulsory education term from six to eight years;

3. Adjustment of local and national taxes, to shift the burden of taxation upon those shoulders better able to hold it;

4. Stabilization of livelihood, including the prevention of calamities, health reforms, and assistance to agricultural areas and small industries;

5. Expansion of foreign trade and industry; stronger state control over the electric power industry; materialization of the fuel and steel and iron policies; promotion of the merchant marine and civil aviation;

6. Establishment of a Manchukuo policy, designed to encourage Japanese investments in the new Empire;

7. Administrative changes in the local and national Government machinery.

The other three plans were submitted to Premier Hirota on Sept. 21. Their nature was, however, so sweeping, that the Premier, closely allied

with the established parliamentary order, hesitated to accept them. The Army, then, made known its desire to withdraw Gen. Terauchi from the Cabinet, thus forcing the latter to resign. The hint was broad. On Oct. 23, the Premier surrendered, with a statement announcing his intention to carry out the Army's reform program with "a firm determination".

The first of these programs provided for the creation of an "inner cabinet" or an Economic General Staff, which would formulate national policies, and, apparently, push them through the Cabinet, for the head of the new body was to be a Minister without portfolio. The organization, it is presumed, will play the role of the German National Economic Council, which helped Herr Hitler to centralize the control of the nation's economy in a few hands and guide it in a desired direction, in the early stages of the Nazi revolution.

The plan also provided for the amalgamation of the following ministries: Foreign Affairs with Overseas Affairs; Railways with Communications; Commerce and Industry with Agriculture and Forestry. The essence of the entire plan was to reduce the Cabinet to a handful of men, ready to approve any and all economic schemes submitted to them by the Economic Dictator from the Bureau of National Policies.

The second plan sought reforms in the local administration, and the third changes in the parliamentary system. The latter program was so far-reaching and so frankly Fascist that it aroused a storm of protest. Its provisions, never openly elucidated, included the replacement of the Upper Chamber with a smaller body, acting as an adjunct to the Lower House; a decrease in the size of the House of Representatives; the nullification of its right to unseat Cabinets of whose policies it did not approve; and, finally, changes in the Diet and Election Laws.

The apparent purpose of this plan was to create a unicameral system, with the sole chamber acting only in advisory capacity; or, in other words, a complete abolition of constitutional government and assumption of dictatorial powers by the Cabinet, guided by the Army.

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The political parties, especially the younger members of the two major machines, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, quickly grasped the significance of the four closely-co-ordinated programs and registered a vehement protest. The parties, said the Tokyo Yomiuri, agreed that since they "exist to defend liberty and enhance the power of the people, (they) must deny aproval of the Government's 'Fascist' ideas embodied in the plan for administrative reforms, adjustment in taxes and control of the electric power industry. All aspects of Fascism must be denounced."

Perturbed by the violent reaction to his plan for parliamentary reforms, Gen. Terauchi issued innumerable denials, often self-contradictory. Simultaneously, the Army issued 300,000 copies of a pamphlet, entitled "Replenishment of Army Armaments and the Spirit In Which It Is to be Effected", in which it intimated its intention to fight Soviet Russia and to introduce Fascism in Japan.

"Future wars", declared the pamphlet, "will be symphonies of armed force, economic power and ideological warfare, the last of which is so effective that it may well lead to the collapse of a nation from within, smashing its fighting spirit and reducing it to swift surrender. To emerge victorious in such a war, a nation must perfect in time of peace the synthesis of national forces, development of national unity and co-ordination of all the best minds in the land.

"Renovation of general administration is stressed so much today because the situation is growing more and more in such a direction that *unless egoistic and individualistic institutions and liberal politics and administration are overhauled and the political orientation of the nation fundamentally changed, there can be no hope for advance of the national fortunes*, prosperity and the happiness of the people.

"From the standpoint of national defense, administrative renovation is needed to rebuild the State on the basis of the Japanese spirit and in accordance with the requirements of modern armaments, *permitting establishment and rational operation of a totalitarian system.*

"*In this sense, a state reorganized on a totalitarian basis has latent power in time of peace which would prove a decisive factor in an emergency.* Thus administrative renovation, which is national defense in the broad sense, and adequacy in armaments form an inseparable unity. It is necessary that the people resolve to effect both, regardless of sacrifice."

Said caustically the chief secretary of the Seiyukai: There seems to be no need for the Army to issue 300,000 copies of a pamphlet on armaments at the time when the next year's budget is being considered.

⁂

The developments in Japan should be of intense interest to China. Fascism comes to Japan as a natural corollary of a serious internal economic crisis. A combination of natural calamities, low prices on silk, the world-wide depression and the normal effects of a rapidly-growing Capitalist economy, are driving agricultural Nippon to desperation. This feeling finds its expression in the successive efforts of Army officers, most of whom come from the rural areas, to effect "Showa restoration" by shooting bankers and the Elder Statesmen.

Dissatisfaction with the existing order can find outlet only in two directions: either a Communist revolution or Fascism. Under the expert guidance of the Army, Japan is veering towards the latter. Fascism must inevitably engage in a foreign adventure to deflect attention from domestic crises. This explains Hitler's successive escapades in the Rheinland, Austria and Danzig. This supplies the explanation of Il Duce's exploits in Ethiopia and Spain. This will also force Japan to the path of aggression in China and Russia.

Japan is tackling China alone, for Tokyo is unwilling to share its Oriental spoils. But to face the Red Bear, Japan must have allies, whom she can find only in Berlin and Rome. If such a secret defensive and offensive alliance does not yet exist, it will inevitably be concluded in the very near future.

If and when such an agreement is reached, Great Britain, ever anxious for the safety of her "life-line" to India and Australia, will automatically abandon her struggle with Japan in China. The international situation thus inevitably plays into the hands of Tokyo, leaving China alone in her struggle to maintain territorial and political sovereignty.

America Emulates a Japanese Example

HARDLY a day goes by but there is a new development in the struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. The Japanese position in the word's greatest ocean was materially strengthened as the result of the mandates given, following the World War, to the Island Empire over various small, but strategic points in the Pacific, formerly flying the German flag. Mandates in other parts of the world were only mandates—the French mandate in Syria, for example. But the Japanese mandate in the Pacific has meant permanent possession. No one is under any illusion on that point. There have at various times been allegations that Japan has been "fortifying" these islands. Japan has regularly denied this allegation, but visitors to these islands have been carefully "personally conducted" during their stay there so that the visitors had no chance of really observing what they (the Japanese) were doing. The Japanese contention is that their actions have been quite innocent, merely harbors being improved for commercial purposes, and other inconsequential things of that sort.

For a time, ever since the Mukden incident, the Japanese militarists apparently had everything their own way. Several events have occurred recently, however, to considerably disturb their equanimity. The successful spanning of the Pacific, not only for mails but for passengers, has not been the least important of those events. For the past year or so the Japanese military party had, to use a well-worn expression, been moving heaven and earth to make the "bridging" of the Pacific by American airplances as difficult as possible. The pressure was applied indirectly, upon China; not on the U. S., which would have been nugatory. Even to-day, be it noted, the American Clipper planes do not touch Chinese soil. The terminals in this part of the world are Hongkong, a British Colony, and Macao, a Portuguese possession. It is an open secret that Japanese pressure has been brought to bear, more or less subtlely, to prevent Canton being used as a terminal by the American planes. As things have turned out, it really doesn't matter.

This all leads up to the latest development. It is not often that Americans "imitate" a Japanese idea. It is usually the other way about. But coupled with the news from the United States this week that U. S. Army engineers have recommended the construction of a million-dollar aviation base at Wake Island came the laconic statement from Washington observers that America, in carrying out the proposed plan for the development of draft harbors and seaplane bases at Wake and Midway Islands would "emulate the Japanese action in developing modern harbor facilities in the mandated Pacific islands." While it is true that Acting Secretary of State Moore told newspapermen in Washington that the project had no relation to the fortification of the Pacific or the Washington naval treaty, but merely aimed at facilitating commercial activities by providing facilities for planes navigating the Pacific, we do not think that any one, least of all the Japanese militarists, are under any illusions as to the fact that this statement is only true in a "technical" sense.

The fact of the matter is that the successful inauguration of the American trans-Pacific planes has given the Japanese ruling classes even a bigger shiver than the British got a quarter of a century ago when the Frenchman, Bleriot, flew the Channel for the first time.

No one, in these days of terrible death-dealing instruments, and with the awful example of the Spanish revolution before one's eyes, would wish to say or to do anything which would bring on a conflict, nor is there any danger of such a conflict breaking out in any predictable future between the United States and Japan. We say this because, so far as material benefit is concerned, neither one country nor the other could gain any advantage—granted that any lasting advantage is ever gained by war—that is, figuring out costs on a cost-accounting basis, by setting the benefits or gains over against the costs and losses.

Japan's natural "putsch" is toward the south. This is true looked at either from the commercial

or military point of view. Such a commercial drive is in full swing right at this moment. Japan would have little hope of annexing any part of the American continent. The Island Empire does cherish, however, making additional territorial gains to the south. In a sense America is "spared" from Japanese designs by the fact that much more tempting morsels for appropriation lie much nearer home. But in national matters, as in personal matters, it sometimes happens that matters of honor or prestige, or to use a homely expression the desire to be "top dog", become more important than mere material gain, and that time might sometime be reached in the affairs of Japan and America, for there is no denying the fact that the occupying of Mukden was a slap in the face of America—a fact which the American nation has not forgotten.

America's contribution to the World War, as regards aerial warfare, was more or less of a fizzle, but the indications are that it will be anything but that in any future war that the U. S. may engage in. To say that the next major war will be decided in the air has ceased to be news, but it is worth mentioning once more for the particular benefit of Japan, because it so happens that of all prominent countries it is the one most vulnerable in this respect (owing to the density of its population and the fact that more than ninety percent of it lives in wooden houses). True enough, it would be inhuman for attacking planes to bomb other than fortified places and industrial establishments, but if Japan's attackers were to step aside from the rules of "civilized" warfare, there would be one more Japanese example that would be followed—that of the Japanese attack on Chapei four years ago.

Suiyuan Invaders Repulsed With Casualties; China Rejects Japanese Proposals

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, arrived at Taiyuan, provincial Capital of Shansi, at 2 p.m. Nov. 17 by airplane from Loyang. The mission of General Chiang's visit, it is understood, is to confer with General Yen Hsi-shan on the Suiyuan situation and to supervise the Suiyuan defences.

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Many Suiyuan Cities Heavily Bombed by Alien Airplanes.**
2. **Gen. Yen Hsi-shan Contributes $870,000 to Suiyuan Defence.**
3. **Nanking Asks for Evacuation of Foreigners from Northwest.**
4. **29th Army Concludes Autumn Maneuvers in North China.**
5. **Nanking Rejects Japanese Proposals on Two Important Issues.**
6. **Japanese Officials Favor Suspension of Nanking Negotiations.**
7. **2,000,000 Chinese Can Take Field, Japan Army Leaders Estimate.**
8. **General Chiang Urges Students to Be Prepared for Struggle.**

3,000 "Manchukuo" troops and irregulars launched a heavy attack on Taolin, about 110 kilometers to the northeast of Kweihua inside the Suiyuan border, Nov. 15, according to a *Central News* report. Assisted by several field pieces, the attack was made under the cover of seven bombing planes. Several bombs were reported to have been dropped. After several encounters, the attackers were repulsed, leaving behind some casualties. In view of the tense situation, Major-Gen. Ta-Mi-Ling-S-Lung, Commander of the Mongol forces in east Suiyuan, has left for Hunghaitu, near Taolin, to personally direct defense operations.

After two days fighting the "Manchukuo" and Mongol forces invading eastern Suiyuan have abandoned their positions in the Hsingho region, and are withdrawing into Chahar, according to a *Reuters* report from Peiping Nov. 16. The invaders, who repeatedly attacked the Chinese lines, renewed the offensive Nov. 16, but were again driven off in spite of the assistance of airplanes, tanks and armored cars. It is estimated that airplanes dropped about 100 bombs on the Chinese positions during the two days.

The attacking "Manchukuo" and Mongol forces lost between 40 and 50 killed and wounded in fighting on Nov. 15 in eastern Suiyuan, according to a *Ta Kung Pao* report Nov. 17.

The defenders, it is stated, suffered only one casualty, a soldier being wounded. While further thrusts are expected to be made by "Manchukuo" troops and irregulars into the province, Suiyuan army commanders are quoted in Kweihua dispatches to be confident of the strength of their defenses on all fronts. Under the command of Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Suiyuan, who is now personally directing operations on the Pingtichuan front, Lieut.-Gens. Li Fu-ying and Chao Cheng-shou, Divisional Commanders with brilliant military record, are respectively commanding defense forces at Taolin and Hsinghow respectively 100 and 190 kilometers from Kweihua. Suiyuan positions on the northern and western borders, in the meantime, have also been strengthened, provincial troops held ready to beat back attacks. Confirmation has been obtained that foreign assistance is being lent to the "Manchukuo" and irregulars attackers. Unexploded bombs dropped by attacking planes, it was stated, were found to bear the national year of "a certain foreign country" as well as the name of "foreign" manufacturing firm. It is also confirmed that army commanders of "certain quarters" have been directing the several invasions of Suiyuan the past three days.

MANY SUIYUAN CITIES HEAVILY AIR-BOMBED BY ALIEN PLANES

Pingtichuan, an important center in east Suiyuan, was bombed by three airplanes of "certain quarters" at 9 a.m. Nov. 13, according to *Central News*. Considerable damage was caused by the aerial bombardment. Another four airplanes of "certain quarters" conducted reconnoitering flights over Hsinho, Taolin and Sotzeshan that morning, but dropped no bombs. Most of the people in Taolin and Hsinho have evacuated to places of safety. It is learned that the irregulars in Chahar have abandoned their original plan attacking of Hsinho and Taolin in view of the strict defense measures taken up by the Suiyuan troops there and have decided to invade Pingtichuan and Tatung.

Detachments of over 4,000 irregulars and bandits, equipped with heavy artillery and airplanes, have arrived at Pailingmiao, near the northern Suiyuan border, from Jehol, according to reports received at Peiping Nov. 14. These reinforcements were rushed to Pailingmiao in response to telegraphic requests from Chang Hai-peng, "Manchukuo" anmmander stationed at Dolonor. Meanwhile, another detachment of 600 mounted Mongol forces, under the command of Pao Yueh-ching, have arrived in the vicinity of Taolin and Hsinho, on the East Suiyuan border. Several tanks were reported to have also been rushed to the two regions.

A cavalry detachment, numbering 1,000 men under Wang Ying, head of the irregular forces in northern Chahar, staged a revolt south of Pailingmiao on Nov. 13, according to a *Central News* report. Li Shou-hsin, commander of the "Manchukuo" troops, was ordered to send a detachment to put down the revolt. One brigade of "Manchukuo" troops was moved to Pailingmiao from Changpei where the town is now garrisoned by only 40 men.

According to *Central News*, about 100 foreign military officers arrived in Tulun several days ago and have joined the "Manchukuo" troops there. These military men, who came from Jehol, are now wearing Mongol garbs and are expected to take an important part in the operations against Suiyuan.

Reliable foreign reports brought into Kueihua by caravans from Sinkiang state that a Japanese military mission with a radio outfit has been stationed in Edsingol since August, the radio station opening on August 17. The mission is stated to consist of 18 Japanese with six motor trucks.

YEN HSI-SHAN GIVES FORTUNE TO AID SUIYUAN DEFENDERS

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, has donated $870,000 to the cause of Suiyuan defense, it was officially announced Nov. 17. This sum ,it was explained, was inherited by Gen. Yen from his late father, who, in his will, made clear that it was to be used for patriotic purpose. Now that the entire country was rallying to the support of the Suiyuan defenders, according to a letter written by Gen. Yen to the Shansi Department of Finance, he had taken the advice of his mother to give all that money to Suiyuan. Gen. Yen handed the sum to the Finance Department to be used accordingly.

MONGOLS READY FOR SACRIFICE IN DEFENDING SUIYUAN, SAYS PRINCE AH

"No sacrifice will be too great for the Mongols to make in preserving China's territorial integrity in Suiyuan against invasion. The various Banners in Suiyuan are determined to fight to the end." This is the gist of the parting message given by Prince Ah, Vice-chairman of the Suiyuan Mongolian Local Autonomy Council, upon his departure from Nanking for Suiyuan Nov. 14. On his way back, Prince Ah interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Taiyuan, Nov. 17. He also confered with Gen. Yeh Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi, before returning to Kweihua.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council has granted the application of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration for permission to organize a special guard of 100 men to accompany trains on the railway.

Fearing that the whole fleet of long-distance buses plying between Sinkiang and Suiyuan be commandered by "certain quarters" for the transportation of arms, ammunitions and rations to the "front", the Sinkiang-Suiyuan Omnibus Company has suspended its regular bus schedule. However, a bus service will be maintained but not according to the regular schedule.

POLITICAL AND GEORGAPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SUIYUAN DESCRIBED

Suiyuan was originally a part of Inner Mongolia. Created as a "Special Administrative District" in 1914 following the completion of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, Suiyuan was formally established as a province in 1928. According to the latest statistics the province covers an area of 920,000 square li with a total population of 1,800,000. A large majority of the inhabitants in Suiyuan are Mongols. The main communications system is the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, commonly known as the Pingsui line, which penetrates into the heart of the province, terminating at Paotou. The line enters the province at Fengchen northward to Chining, known as Pingtichuen. The line turns direct west to Kweisui, capital of the province. The city is, in fact, twin cities, including Kweihua and Suiyuan which were merged in 1913. This is the main political and commercial center in that region and also a great fur trading post. The larger towns in East Suiyuan near the Chahar border are Hsingho, Taolin and Wuchuan, which are being heavily fortified by the Suiyuan authorities. The "Manchukuo"—Irregular forces have drawn a straight line from Changpei, Kungpao and Shangtu in Chahar, to push towards that 3 Suiyuan cities. If Pingtichuan is taken the invaders will be able to cut the Peiping-Suiyuan line. Pailingmiao, a small town about 200 kilometers north of Kweisui, is the important political center for the Mongols who are plotting against the provincial government, said to be headed by Prince Teh, most powerful of Mongols in the Sinlingol League.

WHOLE NATION RALLIES TO SUPPORT OF SUIYUAN DEFENDERS

People in Nanking, Shanghai, Tsinan, Chengtu, Hankow, Wuhu, Changsha, Chungking, and other cities are rallying to the support of the Chinese troops in Suiyuan now putting up a stiff defense against invasion by "Manchukuo" troops and Mongol irregulars, according to reports received at Nanking from various parts of the country.

Various universities and middle schools, including the National Central University, the University of Nanking, Ginling College, and the San Min Middle School, are feverishly carrying on a campaign among students, family and faculty members, to raise funds for the support of the Suiyuan defense. Similar campaigns are being conducted in Shanghai, Chengtu, Chungkiang, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Peiping, Wuhu, reports state.

In appreciation and support of the patriotic spirit of Chinese troops defending Suiyuan Province, the students of the National Tsinghua University in Peiping have decided to dispense with the heating system for a period of five days. The money thus saved which will amount to over $1,000, will be used to purchase food and useful articles to be distributed among the soldiers on the Suiyuan front.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council has issued a circular order the to provincial authorities of Hopei and Chahar, as well as the and Tientsin municipalities, instructing them to suppress such student organizations as the Peiping Student National Salvation Association, the Women's Alumnae Association and the Racial Emancipation Association, according to a *Reuters* report. The order says that these organizations are dominated by Communists and are trying to take advantage of the present situation to spread disaffection among the people so as to create disturbances. If they are not suppressed, the maintenance of peace and order will be seriously affected.

NANKING ASKS FOR EVACUATION OF FOREIGNERS FROM NORTHWEST REGIONS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent identic notes Nov. 10 to all the foreign Embassies and Legations in China asking for the immediate evacuation of all foreigners from the provinces of Suiyuan, Ninghsia and Chinghai, as well as from the districts under the jurisdiction of the Inner Mongolian authorities. The action is necessitated, because of the military activities now going on in these areas for the suppression of bandits. The note states that unless evacuation is carried out immediately, the Chinese Government cannot be held responsible for the protection of foreign residents in the above-mentioned places.

More than forty Americans are now in the provinces of Suiyuan, Ninghsia and Charhar, immediate evacuation of which areas has been requested by the Foreign Ministry, the *United Press* learned Nov. 11. Miss Bettina Lum, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Lum, noted artist, is believed to be north of Pailingmiao with George Soderbom, a trader, and Desmond Martin. The list of Americans registered at the Embassy at Peiping, includes Charles H. Hess and his wife, of Dayton, Ohio, now at Chungning, Ninghsia; and Paula Contento, of Albany, N.Y., now at Chungwei, Ninghsia. Sixteen other Americans are registered at the Embassy as living in Suiyuan Province; at Chotsesban, Abraham K. Wiens, and his wife Aone, of Dinuba, Calif., Miss Sara Heinrichs, a nurse, of Canton, Kan., Miss Elizabeth Hoper, of Doland, S.D., and Miss Hulda Willems, of Inman, Kan.; at Kweihwa, Knut Ekbald, of St. Paul, Minn.; at Patsebolong, near Yuyuan. A. G. Londbolm, and his wife, son and daughter, of Ortonville, Minn.; and at Pingtichuan, Miss Lilian Harm and Miss Katie Young, of Tabor, Iowa. Miss Irene Kallstrom. of Mitschell, S.D., and Mr. Stuart J. Gunzel, and his wife, and their baby daughter, formerly of Pailingmiao, are now believed to be in Kweihwa. Eighteen other Americans are known to be in Charhar province.

All Americans in Suiyuan and Ninghsia are understood to have been advised by letter by the American Consulate in Tientsin to seek places of safety if the situation in the two provinces should grow critical, reported *Reuters* Nov. 14. It is understood that an American Consular official is leaving Tientsin shortly for Kalgan to watch developments.

The number of British nationals in the three provinces is unknown, but it is thought to be very small. The French authorities in Peiping are taking no action at present as the matter is in the hands of the French Ambassador in Shanghai. There are believed to be a number of French Catholics in the three provinces as well as German and Belgian missionaries.

It is generally believed in Peiping that Nanking's request is chiefly aimed at the Japanese military missions in the territory concerned. Members of these missions, it is pointed out, might be placed in jeopardy by popular anger over the Manchukuo Mongol operations against Suiyuan. The Japanese at present maintain military missions at Kalgan, Kweihua, Paotouchen, Ninghsia and Edsingol. At the three lastnamed places they also have radio stations.

Japanese civilians residing in Inner Mongolia, west of Kalgan, have already withdrawn to safer districts, *Domei* learned Nov. 12. Feverish defensive preparations are made by Generals Fu Tso-yi and Ma Hung-kwei, respectively Chairman of Suiyuan and Ninghsia, in Tatung, Fengchen, Pingtichuan, Paotow and Suiyuan. Gen. Fu, it is alleged, received a defense fund of $1,600,000 from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

29TH ARMY CONCLUDES MANEUVERS IN NORTH CHINA

The grand autumn maneuvers of the 29th Army, which started on Nov. 11, were formally concluded Nov. 14 when the troops participating in the war games were reviewed by Gen. Sung Cheh yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Gen. Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, and Gen. Feng Chih-an, newly appointed acting Chairman of Hopei, at Pangkehchuang Nov. 14. Major-Gen. Hashimoto, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Garrison in North China, also attended the review.

Following closely upon the heel of the extensive autumn maneuves of the Japanese North China Garrison Forces, troops of the 29th Army under Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan started their regular military practices south of Peiping Nov. 11. The war games participated in by more than 5,000 of Gen. Sung's picked men, continued for four days united November 14. Early that morning, about 3,000 soldiers of the 37th Division under Gen. Feng Chi-han and another 2,000 of the 38th Division under Gen. Chao Teng-yu marched from the city to Nanyuan to encamp there. After spending the night in the vicinity of Nanyuan, the troops began sham battles Nov. 13.

"I will visit East Suiyuan to inspect the conditions there as soon as I can complete arrangements," declared General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, Nov. 12. Gen. Sung said the situation there was really not so serious as reported. Gen. Sung maintained that equality and reciprocity will continue to be his guilding principles in connection with the Sino-Japanese situation in North China.

General Sung Cheh-yuan resigned Nov. 11 from his concurrent post of Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government. General Feng Chi-han, Divisional commander of the 29th Army, has been appointed acting Chairman.

Li Shih-hao, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, arrived at Peiping from Shanghai by the C.N.A.C. plane Nov. 16. During his recent trip to South China, Mr. Li paid his respects to the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former Premier of China. He also interviewed General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, at Loyang and other government leaders in Nanking.

The shares of the Lungyen Mining Company, which went abegging among the Chinese investing public but a month ago, have been rising steadily since the announcement of the decision of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council to take over the mines and run them as a state enterprise. They are now accepted as security by banks and shops, stated a *Reuters* report Nov. 9. According to Lu Chung-yu, Director of the Company, two plans have been decided upon for the reorganization of the mines, one involving an expenditure of $40,000,000 and the other of $20,000,000. The company has adopted the lesser plan and will invite Japanese capitalists to participate in the company.

It is reported by *Sin Wan Pao* that $100,000 has been sent to Tientsin from a certain country to finance the activities of the traitors. Chen Kuo-shun is the recipient of the money, which he will use to recruit bandits and retired military officers to organize them for the creation of disturbances. Offices for the recruitment of troops have been organized at Hsinchen Hsien, Kaoyang and Jenchiu districts.

JAPANESE FORCIBLY OCCUPY 270 HOUSES

More than 270 cases of forcible occupation of Chinese dwellings by Japanese and Korean "ronins" have occurred in Peiping in recent months, according to statistics compiled by the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety for Peiping. Heavy losses have been sustained by the owners.

A Salvation Association, organized by Chinese residents in Manila, was formally inaugurated in the Philippine capital on Nov. 12, according to *Shanghai Nippo*, Nov. 14. Those responsible for the formation of the Association are elements from the Communist Party, the Productive Party, the Kuomintang, the Social Party, the "Red Circle" and the Chinese League for Fighting Imperialism. The new Association has sent a telegram to Washington, asking for the sympathy of the American authorities with the anti-Japanese movement.

NANKING REJECTS JAPANESE PROPOSALS ON TWO IMPORTANT ISSUES

Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe reported Nov. 12 to Tokyo Foreign Office that during his last interview with Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister, on November 10, the latter rejected Japanese proposals dealing with the northern problems and the creation of a joint anti-Communist front, according to a *Domei* message from Tokyo. Gen. Chang, Mr. Kawagoe reported, also declined to commit other points, agreement on which has already been reached in principale, to paper. He further denied that China was attempting to delay the current negotiations. He, however, admitted that opinion favouring rejection of Japanese proposals was favoured by "some circles." Meanwhile, the conversations would be continued between the Consul-General, Yakichiro Suma, and Kao Tsung-wu, Director of the Waichiaopu's Asiatic Affairs Bureau. Political observers in Tokyo ascribed the reported stiffening of the Chinese attitude to two factors:

1.—The strengthening of China's defences, as a result of the recent military conferences in Hangchow, Sian and Loyang; and

2.—China's erroneous belief that Tokyo was prepared to modify its proposals.

No formal appointment has yet been made for the 8th interview between Mr. Kawagoe and Gen. Chang Chun. Diplomatic circles in Nanking professed no knowledge whether any decision will be made at the forthcoming talk to temporarily conclude the present Sino-Japanese negotiations in Nanking.

Measures to cope with the Sino-Japanese negotiations in Nanking as a result of China's rejection of the two major issues, namely, the North China Special Area and Joint Anti-Communism Front, were discussed at a three-hour conference of high officials of the Japanese War, Navy and Foreign Ministries Nov. 13, according to a *Central News* dispatch from Tokyo. The Nanking Government, according to the *Tokyo Asahi*, has not only reiected Japan's proposals on the said two problems, but has also insisted on numerous conditions on other points which were allegedly to have previously already been accepted. Meanwhile, the paper continues, Nanking is taking a serious view of the East Suiyuan situation, with the expressed opinion that such a situation has so aroused the ill-feeling of the Chinese people that it has become highly difficult to continue the Nanking talks. At the three Ministries' meeting, it was allegedly decided to push forward the materialization of those points already agreed upon, and, in the meantime, to exert the utmost efforts in obtaining China's minimum acceptance of the North China and Anti-Communism proposals.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS FAVORING SUSPENSION OF NANKING TALKS

Opinion favoring the suspension of Sino-Japanese diplomatic conversations for a readjustment of the relations between the two countries is gaining ground in official circles in Tokyo, the *Yomiuri Shimbun* reported Nov. 14. This information is based on views expressed by high military, naval and diplomatic officials who met Nov. 13 at a joint conference at the Foreign Office to discuss recent developments in China, including the recent slaying of a Japanese seaman in Shanghai. Reviewing the progress of the discussions in Nanking which have been going on Since Sept. 16, the conferees blamed "the constantly changing attitude of the Chinese government" for the present deadlock, the paper said. A similar report appeared Nov. 14 in the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*, which editorially urged the breaking off of the Nanking talks Nov. 13. The Nanking Government, the *Nichi-Nichi* said, not only refused to accept the Japanese proposals concerning North China and the creation of a joint front against Communism, but has changed its attitude towards other problems on which Japan and China had already agreed upon. "Further more" said the *Nichi-Nichi*," the Chinese government is now proposing impossible terms." Such a situation, the paper added, is regarded by high Government officials as conducive towards the creation of a stronger anti-Japanese sentiment among the Chinese people, culminating in Anti-Japanese terroristic acts. To cope with this state of affairs, the adoption of a strong "independent policy" is being urged in influential quarters.

The projected eighth interview between Mr. Kawagoe and Gen. Chang Chun is reported to have been indefinitely postponed, according to *Shanghai Mainichi*. The reason given for the postponement is the unwillingness of the Chinese Government to continue diplomatic parleys with Japan while the menace to East Suiyuan continues.

Current developments in the Sino-Japanese negotiations in Nanking continue to occupy the editorial columns of the vernaculars in Tokyo, according to a *Central News* dispatch Nov. 12. In a militant leader, the *Asahi* strongly condemned the secrecy with which the Japanese Gaimusho withholds information concerning the present talks between Gen. Chang Chun and S. Kwagoe in the Chinese capital. "Chinese public opinion, fully mustered under the banners of anti-Nipponism and national salvation, is solidly behind their Government in giving an impetus to the unyielding attitude of their diplomats, while the Japanese people, without being clearly shown the aims of their Government, are left in the dark and are utterly disinterested in an issue of momentous gravity," declared the *Asahi*. Expressing deep regret over the present situation, the paper said that the trouble with Japan is that she had made too loud an outcry in the beginning and is now unable to follow up her initial vociferations.

Declaring that the frequent terrorist acts against Japanese subjects in China are a great historical shame, and that the political background of these acts is proved by the fact that none of those perpetrating them have been arrested, the *Shanghai Nichi-Nichi*, in an editorial Nov. 15, writes:—

"If a generous explanation of the terrorist acts is accepted, then it would appear that they were the work of anti-government elements bent on disrupting the negotiations between Japan and China. But if we think the matter over coldly, then we shall see that this explanation is a typical Chinese trick. China's attitude is to procrastinate and prolong the negotiations in Nanking. Meanwhile, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek actively prepares for war against Japan in North China, concludes a secret pact with Soviet Russia and conquers the sympathy of the Chinese people. Having accomplished these things, he now creates a people's front in order to provoke Japan. If we speak frankly, we must admit that the Sino-Japanese negotiations have indirectly helped Gen. Chiang to unify China and make war on Japan."

In bringing up together the question of readjusting Sino-Japanese relations and that of rehabilitating the series of unfortunate incidents at Chengtu, Pakhoi and other places, the Japanese Government has committed a grave mistake which is responsible for the stalement in the present negotiations in Nanking, declared the *Nichi Nichi* in a particularly noteworthy editorial Nov. 13. The Gaimusho, declared the journal, did not even choose the starting point right for the Nanking conversations. They should have known that the prevention of isolated outrages against Japanese lives and the fundamental readjustment of relations between the two most important countries in the Far East simply should not receive the same amount of attention at the same time. In the opinion of the paper, the only alternative left for the Gaimusho to take is immediately and definitely to suspend the negotiations in Nanking and to shelve such questions as the special status of North China and the joint defense of communists not directly connected with the Chengtu, Pakhoi and other incidents for future discussions. Presently, the paper concluded, efforts should be directed towards the prevention of further anti-Japanese incidents alone.

The cause of the protracted Sino-Japanese negoitations does not lie in the bringing up, at the same time, the questions of the readjustment of the relations of the two countries and the settlement of a series of unfortunate "incidents" by the Japanese diplomatic authorities, but in Japan's ultimate designs on China, the *China Daily News* editorially declared Nov. 16. Japan's object, said the journal, may be seen in her demands for the recognition of the "special position of North China" and the "creation of the

joint defense against the inroads of communism." Interpreting the two terms, the paper asserted that the ffrst demand aims at "turning North China into a second East Hopei," while the second demand aims at "making China the vanguard in Japan's future war with Soviet Russia." "As these two demands are obviously detrimental to the territorial and administrative integrity of China, is it any wonder that Japan's China policy has met with little success?" the paper asked.

HSU EXPLAINS TO ARITA CHINA'S STAND ON SINO-JAPANESE ISSUES

Upon instructions from the Nanking Government, Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, called on H. Arita, the Foreign Minister, in the afternoon of Nov. 11. The two officials were closeted for nearly two hours. The Chinese Ambassador reiterated and explained the Chinese Government's stand regarding certain points and expresesd the hope that Japan would understand China's attitude. Responding, Mr. Arita is reported to have expounded lengthily the Japanese Government's views and promised to reconsider the points raised by Mr. Hsu. The talks, however, have not yet established any concrete understanding.

Hsu Shih-ying called again on Mr. Arita, Nov. 14 to explain further the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the Sino-Japanese problem. During the interview, which lasted for two hours, Mr. Hsu particularly clarified certain points which are not yet fully understood by the Japanese Government. Mr. Arita, it is reported, promised to reconsider the views expressed by Mr. Hsu and make replies after the receipt of further information.

Interviewed by press representatives Nov. 16, a spokesman of the Gaimusho declared that the nature of the recent two interviews between Mr. Arita, and Mr. Hsu was not different from that of the pourparlers in Nanking between Gen. Chang Chun and Mr. Kawagoe. The spokesman said that during these interviews, very little, if any, progress has been made. He hoped, however, that the present deadlock would not lead to an open rupture of the negotiations.

The Ministry of Education is showing deep concern over the reported death of a Chinese student, Chu Yueh-wei, who died in prison in Japan recently. The Ministry has issued instructions to the Superintendent of Chinese Students in Japan ordering him to make a thorough investigation of the case.

2,000,000 CHINESE CAN TAKE FIELD, JAPAN ARMY LEADERS ESTIMATE

Declaring that roughly 2,000,000 Chinese soldiers can be put in the field in a foreign war because of the recent centralization of the administration, a pamphlet recently issued by the Japanese army authorities states that Japan cannot ignore the fact that the Chinese forces are being fact converted into an efficient fighting machine because of training by foreigners and improved equipment. "With the assistance of the United States and other powers, China is building up a huge air force." The Chinese, adds the pamphlet, now have 14 air units with 785 planes, most of them American. Although Italian planes have increased of late. With settlement of the Manchurian incident and the making of plans for Japan's advance, it became necessary to provide for radical renovation of armaments. Moreover, Japan had assumed the burden of defending "Manchukuo." which is more than twice as large as Japan and his frontiers adjacent to the Soviet Union and China of over 3,000 miles. To supplement the emergency armament improvement plan, an urgent program for replenishment of the air force was launched with the 1935-36 financial year. In addition, a six-year plan for more adjustments in strategic materials, to cost ¥23,500,000 and a five-year plan for improvement of equipment have been adopted. The Army should have adopted an extensive program at the time of the Manchurian incident, the pamphlet says, but uncertainty about the future and the necessity of economizing made it impossible to carry out anything but the most essential improvements. Now, however, the army has decided to replenish armaments in earnest, surmounting all obstacles, in order that its bitter experiences of the past 30 years shall not be repeated. A plan has been formulated since December of last year to enable Japan to maintain equilibrium with other powers, especially the Soviet Union, and thus prevent war.

The main features of the program are:

(1) Increased strength for the air force.
(2) Increased strength for the Manchuria garrison.
(3) Replacements in connection with these two features and expansion of educational, mobilization and supply facilities.
(4) Adjustment of strategic materials.

The program is to be completed in a dozen years or so, what is most urgent being carried out in the first half of the period.

ITALY MAY RECOGNIZE MANCHUKUO

Considerable interest has been aroused in Moscow by a report from Paris that Italy is negotiating with Japan for the recognition of Abyssinia in return of Italian recognition of Manchukuo, according to a *Reuter* report. The report suggests that negotiations were started through the initiative of Count Galezazo Ciano, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

GEN. CHIANG URGES STUDENTS TO BE PREPARED FOR STRUGGLE

In a public address delivered at Loyang in commemoration of the 71st birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on Nov. 12, General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, declared all able-bodied Chinese, especially students, should double their efforts in the national salvation work. In order to befittingly commemorate such an occasion, General Chiang said, "we should strive to stand on our own feet and to be prepared for the future struggle."

If China wants to stand on equal grounds with other Powers, she must first elevate the moral character and intelligence of her soldiers to the same level as that of the servicemen of other Powers, declared General Chiang Kai-shek, in an address delivered before 5,000 listeners at the Loyang Branch of the Central Military Academy Nov. 16. Merely placing emphasis on academic training is not enough, the Generalissimo said. From now on, he added, equal attention should be given to spiritual training as well as training in organization of personnel and administration of public affairs in the army and schools.

DR. KUNG RESUMES DUTIES AFTER MONTH OF RECUPERATION

After almost one month's rest and recuperation Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, was back at his desk at the Central Bank Nov. 16, fully refreshed, to attend to his duties. Interviewed Dr. Kung said that he has officially cancelled his leave of absence and expressed thanks for the many flowers, letters, telegrams and other expressions of remembrance which his friends sent him from all parts of the country while he was confined in the sanitarium. Due to the fact that he has been advised by his physician to avoid strenuous traveling for the time being. Dr. Kung has not yet decided when to return to Nanking.

The National Government issued on Nov. 12 a mandate of commendation in recognition of the meritorious services which Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, has rendered in the work of flood and drought relief.

752 OFFICIALS DECORATED BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The National Government conferred decorations on 752 officials, military, civil and Party, in celebration of the 71st brithday anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic, on Nov. 12. In addition to two kinds of decorations, namely the Order of the Brilliant Jade for civil officials, and the Orders of Paoting and Yun Hui for army officers, medals in commemoration of the Northern Expedition of 1926-27 were also awarded, all in recognition of the recipients' meritorious services to the state. The only woman of the honors list, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the president of the Executive Yuan, was awarded the Third Class Order of Yun Hui. Of the 752 recipients of decorations, 13 high government officials were given the First Class Order of Brilliant Jade, namely: Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan; Chu Cheng, President oft he Judicial Yuan; Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan; Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan; H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan; Yeh Chu-tsang, Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters.

FUNERAL FOR HUPEH CHAIRMAN SET FOR NOV. 21

The funeral of Gen. Yang Yung-tai, chairman of Hupeh, who was assassinated on Oct. 25, has been fixed for November 21. He will be buried at Fuhushan Hill, in the eastern suburb of Wu-chang.

SUN FO RETURNS TO NANKING AFTER LENGTHY VISIT IN SOUTH

After attending a mass meeting held at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of his famous father, Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, left Canton Nov. 12 for Kwangsi aboard the private aeroplane of General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung. He arrived at Kweilin at noon. Those present at the airdrome to greet him included Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Gen. Huang Hsu-chu, chairman of Kwangsi and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi. In the afternoon Mr. Sun had hearty talks with Gens. Li, Huang and Pai, disclaiming current reports that he had any special mission in Kwangsi. Significance is attached to his visit, which is generally believed to be connected either with Kwangsi's political or military problems. Mr. Sun arrived in Canton last month for the purpose of attending the state funeral of Hu Han-min, whereafter he proceeded to Macao to see his aged mother and then to the Chungshan district to inspect the administrative work there.

Mr. Sun arrived at Changsha from Kweilin by airplane Nov. 16. After a two-day stay in Hunan, he returned to Nanking on Nov 19.

T. L. Soong, Finance Commissionner for Kwangtung, arrived at Canton Nov. 17 after an absence of six weeks. His return dispels rumors that he intended to resign. In an interview Mr. Soong said he was resuming his duties immediately. He would continue to work for the financial rehabilitation of the province.

Chiang Urges Elevation of Chinese Soldiers' Moral Character

If China wants to stand on equal grounds with other Powers, she must first elevate the moral character and intelligence of her soldiers to the same level as that of the servicemen of other Powers, declared General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, in an address delivered before 5,000 listeners at the Loyang Branch of the Central Military Academy Nov. 15. Merely placing emphasis on academic training is not enough, the Generalissimo said. From now on, he added, equal attention should be given to spiritual training as well as training in organization of personnel and administration of public affairs in the army and schools.

Mme. Chiang Not Collecting Funds for Spanish

A report from Peiping that Madame Chiang Kai-shek had started a campaign to raise funds to relieve the sufferings of Spanish women and children as a result of the civil war was officially denied Nov. 18. While Madame Chiang has every sympathy with the victims of the civil war, she feels, it is stated, that there are far too many pressing problems in China to permit her to devote her time and energies to such a campaign.

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek posing with General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commission of Shansi and Suiyuan (right), and General Chang Hsueh-liang (left) as well as other military commanders in Loyang during the recent birthday celebration.—*Photo by Ta Kung Pao, courtesy The China Press.*

Eurasia Aviation Corporation Achieves Splendid Results During Year

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation reports splendid results during the business year 1935-1936. Its planes flew 828,832 kilometers and carried 3,113 passengers; 2,427,337 passenger kilometers during the year. Large quantities of freight and baggage were also carried, including a great deal of mail for the interior of China. The average regularity of the scheduled service amounted to as much as 98 per cent. There were no accidents during the year in which passengers were injured.

Through Air Passengers Booked Shanghai-London

The first through passenger by air from Shanghai to London has been booked, in Hongkong by the Imperial Airways. He is N. Belcher, business man of Geelong, Australia, at present in Japan, who is returning to Shanghai in time to catch the C.N.A.C. machine, making the flight to Hongkong on November 26. He will leave Hongkong for London on the following morning in the Imperial Airways liner *Dorado*. He is due to arrive at Groydon Airdrome on December 7—only 11 days after leaving Shanghai. Since then other passengers have also been booked for the same trip.

North China Air Service Is Formally Opened

The Hui Tung Aviation Corporation, representing the first instance of economic co-operation between China, Japan and Manchukuo, inaugurated its activities Nov. 17. Initially, the concern is operating four lines: Tientsin-Dairen; Tientsin-Peiping-Jehol City; Peiping-Tientsin-Shanhaikwan-Chinchow; and Tientsin-Peiping-Kalgan-Changpei. The first of these lines is being linked with the Manchukuo-Japan air service. The first three routes cross China's borders, while the fourth is a purely domestic line.

All leading Chinese and Japanese officials, including Mayor Chang Tze-chung, Lieutenant-General Tashiro, Commander of the Japanese forces in North China, Consul-General Horiuchi, and Chang Pi, representing the Peiping Council, participated in the opening ceremony, held at the airfield adjoining the new Japanese Barracks in the East Arsenal Nov. 17.

The new air service was stressed by Lieutenant-General Tashiro as the first definite step towards Sino-Japanese economic co-operation, for which, he believed, there was a great future.

After speeches by Mayor Chang Tze-chung and Consul-General Horiuchi, and the reading of congratulatory messages from the Mayor of Peiping and other dignitaries, a number of the Company's planes flew in formation over the city.

Central News says it is generally believed that, although the company is a Sino-Japanese commercial concern, it is being heavily subsidized, as the fares are so low it is evident it cannot cover the cost. Observers believe the services are not being maintained to facilitate air travel so much as to gain control of aviation concessions in North China. The Japanese are said to have been deeply concerned with the activities of the Pan-American Airways and the Imperial Airways, the opening of the Trans-Pacific service and the establishment of a commercial air base in Hongkong.

Tokyo Financiers Turn Cold Shoulders to Hsin Chung's Ambitious Plan

Owing to the lukewarm attitude of Japanese banking circles, the ambitious plan for increasing the capital of the Hsin Chung Company in North China by ten-fold to Yen 100,000,000 seems to be foredoomed, according to information from financial circles in Tokyo. The view is held in the Japanese capital that even the question whether the present authorized capital of Yen 10,000,000 will be fully subscribed remains still doubtful. Of the ten million yen, only one-fourth, Yen 2,500,000 has been paid, and there are indications that the South Manchuria Railway, which is to pay the remaining Yen 7,500,000, will hesitate to invest such a large sum.

Dr. C. T. Wang Is Chief Guest of Honor at Barbecue Picnic at Nanking

About 200 of Nanking's international elite participated in a barbecue picnic at Nanking Nov. 15. Dr. C. T. Wang, newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to America and Dr. Tan Shou-hua, newly appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico, and their wives were the guests of honor at the farewell party. Six high government officials played joint hosts to the joyful gathering. They were Messrs. T. K. Tseng, S. P. Peng, and Y. T. Tsur, respectively Administrative Vice-Ministers of Railways, Communications, and Industries, Messrs. Shen Shih-hua and Wei Yi-fu of the Ministry of Communications, and Fu Ju-lin of the National Economic Council.

New Advisor for Honan Provincial Government

Chen Chi-an, Director of the Nanking Office of the Honan Provincial Government, has been appointed Advisor to the Honan Provincial Government. He will be succeeded by Chang Kai-lien in the Nanking Office.

Japan and Germany Agree on Alliance

"Japan and Germany agreed on an alliance a fortnight ago" declared Paul Patterson, editor of the *Baltimore Sun*, on his arrival in Shanghai Nov. 16 from Japan aboard the *Gneisenau*, according to a special article in the *Shanghai Evening Post* by M. C. Ford. "Foreign correspondence have been warned not to send out the news and all Japanese papers were notified that the subject is banned for them as well.

"The *Teito Nichi Nichi* was suppressed for following the speculations of other papers with the specific statement that 'a certain arrangement among Japan, Germany and Italy to restrain the Soviet Union' was about to be consummated and submitted to the Privy Council. Technical suppression of one day's issue was suffered by the *Japan Advertiser*, American daily, for repeating the substance of the *Teito Nichi Nichi* article. The *New York Herald Tribune* tried to get by the censorship but the dispatch was held up.

"Details of the treaty were withheld but an announcement paving the way for their acceptance is expected before the Diet convenes on December twenty-fourth. The alliance is definitely aimed against the U.S.S.R. A brief communique was issued last week to the effect that 'matters of great diplomatic importance soon would be submitted to the Council'. This cryptic announcement came simultaneously with the return of the German Ambassador, Dr. Herbert von Dirkson from Berlin. His advent stirred unwonted activity in official circles.

"First the Ambassador called upon Hirota Wednesday afternoon. Thursday he had a 40-minute interview with Foreign Minister Arita at his official residence. He then called on Foreign Vice Minister Horinouchi.

"Speculation broke out immediately in the vernacular press. The Tokyo *Asahi* said that granting a returning envoy pays a courtesy call at the Foreign Office, in this instance it was more than this, adding, the Ambassador and Foreign Minister discussed formally Japanese-German relations.

"The Tokyo *Hochi* described the meeting as an important conversation in accordance with new instructions from his government brought by Dr. von Dirkson. The *Miyako* and *Nichi Nichi* commented likewise, stressing the point that the German policy in Europe and the Far East, with particular emphasis on the necessity of presenting a united front against Sovietism, was the subject of discussion for nearly an hour with Hirota. These speculations were allowed to go without official notice until the *Teito Nichi Nichi* report made the situation very tense.

"Despite denials from Berlin and Tokyo, there is no question but that Germany and Japan rapidly are uniting to fight the growth and spread of communism.

"The treaty is to be submitted within two or three weeks to the Japanese Privy Council by Premier Hirota and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita. The exact terms of the treaty and the manner in which its framers expect it to be implemented are not clear, but informed Japanese state it will be 'left open' so that other nations may have an opportunity of making themselves party to it.

"Just what nations might be expected to join hands with Germany and Japan is a vague point. Japanese are doubtful if Italy is expected to come in despite recent conversations between Germany and Italy pointing to their forming a united front against Communism."

"Japanese Militarists and German Militarists Thrown into Each Others Arms"

Writing in the *Bungei Shunju*, on the subject of an alliance with Germany, M. Nagato, a *Nichi Nichi* editorial writer, says :—

The League of Nations has been shaken to its very foundation as the result of its clash with the expansionist policies of Japan, Germany and Italy, which have been suffering from the lack of natural resources and territorial possessions. As the result of the practical downfall of the League, international diplomacy has degenerated to opportunism. As long as the demands of these three Powers are not satisfied to some extent, it is simply a matter of course that the present international unrest will be accentuated.

A German-Japanese Alliance is more simple in its nature than the restoration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the possibility for its realisation is greater if the two Governments are disposed to approach each other. Some Japanese may consider the project as a sort of a diplomatic romance, but there are many foreign critics who believe that such an international arrangement is inevitable. The rumor appearing in French newspapers from time to time about a understanding reached between them is due to a nightmare of a section of Frenchmen who are obsessed with Germanophobia, but even Lord Marley, a Labor man does not now hesitate to say that Russo-Japanese relations have thrown Japan and Germany, particularly the military circles of the two nations, into each other's arms. In other words, there are circumstances which made the Soviet Union their common enemy.

Anti-Communism Triple Alliance Includes Italy

A Shanghai resident who arrived from Japan Nov. 17 was quoted by the *N. C. D. News* as reporting that, in spite of severe press censorship, it was widely known that Japan had entered into a special agreement with Germany and Italy for a united front against Communism. It is believed the agreement with Germany will be signed at the beginning of next month, and that it will include important commercial clauses, notably for the establishment of an interchange of commodities—Japan to supply soya beans in return for German arms and munitions. Italy's adherence to the pact is expected to be secured as soon it has been signed by Germany and Japan.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo is said to be exceedingly reticent, and no information can be gleaned there, but the fact that the signature of the Treaty is imminent seems to be firmly impressed on close observers.

Germany Reasserts Sovereign Rights Over Its Waterways

The German Government Nov. 14 abolished the last vestiges of the Versailles Treaty by announcing that it sees itself obliged to declare that it no longer recognizes the validity of the clauses of the Versailles Treaty pertaining to the German waterways and the international settlements based on these clauses. The German Government therefore decided to denounce the modus vivendi agreed on for the River Rhine as a provisional settlement on May 4 last, inaccordance with Art. 3, Par. 2, this to take effect immediately, and declared that it is not prepared to sign any agreement drafted with regard to the River Elbe. The German Government also announced that it would maintain its sovereign rights in the Kiel Canal.

Austria and Hungary Recognize Italian Conquest of Ethiopia

Austria and Hungary have officially recognized the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, it was announced in Vienna, Nov. 11 to the tripartite conference between Italy, Austria and Hungary, which is being held in said city. At a state banquet at Schoenbrunn Castle, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, proposed a toast to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. "To the King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia," he said. American, British and French Ministers attended the banquet. They were momentarily embarrassed by the toast but adroitly avoided drinking.

Italy May Recognize Manchukuo

It is reported from Paris that Italy is negotiating with Japan for the recognition of Abyssinia in return for Italian recognition of Manchukuo. The report suggested that negotiations were started through the initiative of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Italian Government Unlikely to Contest Validity of British and Egyptian Rights in Lake Tsana

Replying to a Parliamentary question, Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, Nov. 1 said the Government had no reason to suppose that the Italian Government had any thought of contesting the validity of the British and Egyptian rights in Lake Tsana as set out in the 1906 treaty and the 1925 exchange of notes. The Italian government had, on several occasions during the last 12 or 18 months, indicated its intention to respect these rights. These assurances were officially confirmed on April 3, 1935, when the Italian Ambassador called at the British Foreign office on the instructions from his Government to record and re-emphasize that the Italian Government was conscious of their obligations towards the British Government and had no intention of overlooking or repudiating them.

Germany Exasperated by Arrests of Citizens in Russia

Soviet-German relations were further strained Nov. 16 following a vigorous German protest to Moscow concerning the arrest of 23 Germans on charges of agitation against the Soviet Union. Germany is contemplating reprisals, and has requested Baron von Schulenberg, German Ambassador to the Soviet Union, to request further details of the arrests from Soviet officials.

It is worthy of note that the German press characterizes the arrested persons as "irreproachable citizens whose mission to Russia was on business."

The Soviets only admit the arrest of 14 Germans, including two women, who they say, are accused of military espionage. This was the second German protest arising out of the sudden swoop of the Soviet police on persons, foreign and Russian, suspected of conspiracy to build up a Fascist organization against the Soviet state. On November 12 the German authorities in Moscow protested against the arrest of "five Germans."

Trade Restrictions to Be Gradually Swept Away?

That steps for a gradual sweeping away of trade restrictions and high Customs tariffs should immediately follow the tripartite monetary agreement between Britain, the United States and Crance, was the theme of a declaration which was issued by the Fouucil of the International Chamber of Commerce last month.

Manchuria Migration Plan Hampered by Cut in Appropriations

Contending that the action of treasury officials in cutting down by Yen 2,500,000 the projected expenditures of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs to promote emigration to Manchukuo would endanger the realization of "a major national policy," efforts were launched in Tokyo Nov. 16 to seek a restoration of the cut. Overseas Ministry officials declare that the paring down of their estimates for the 1937-38 fiscal year by the Treasury will jeopardize the whole project whereby 1,000,000 Japanese households would be sent to Manchuria in 20 years.

"Hitonomichi" Cult to Be Banned in Manchukuo

Orders to disband by the end of November were issued in Hsinking Nov. 5 by the Police Affairs Bureau of the Kwantung Bureau in Manchukuo to all congregations of the "Hitonomichi" city.

Priest Escapes from Bandits in S. E. Manchuria

After having been held captive by bandits for almost 100 months, Father Joseph Clarence Burns, an American Roman Catholic missionary kept prisoner in an almost impregnable mountain fortress in south-eastern Manchuria, has effected his escape. Father Burns and a companion escaped while troops were attacking bandit forces in the district where he was held. An intensive campaign to exterminate them has been in progress for the past two months. During the captivity of the missionary the bandits holding him demanded, among other things, a ransom of $5,000,000 and various modern weapons, including artillery.

British Subjects Warned as Regards Manchuria

A request that consular officials warn British subjects proceeding to Manchukuo or any territory on the Asiatic mainland within the Japanese sphere of influence that travellers are apt to meet serious obstacles was made to Capt. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, by Earl Winterton, Conservative Member of Parliament from Sussex. Nov. 17.

British subjects in particular were likely to be subjected to serious delay in their journeys and to some discourtesy on the part of Japanese police and customs officials, Earl Winterton declared.

Captain Eden, in his reply before the Commons, stated that the effect that deplorable incidents were having upon foreign travellers intending to visit Japan and adjacent territories had already been made known to the Japanese Government. "I have no further information on the subject," he said.

Increased Coolie Immigration from Shantung to Manchuria

The Chefoo correspondent of the *Shanghai Times* writes that on October 16 the Great Eastern Company, a Japanese concern which issues the "entrance certificates" to Chinese who wish to go to Manchuria, on orders from the Kwantung Army Headquarters, issued a notice severely restricting the number of certificates issued each day. This they did because the Army had decided that the number of emigrants from all the ports of Shantung should not exceed 200,000 in one year. During the first 10 months of the year more than 180,000 emigrants had entered Manchuria from Shantung. Later, however, the restrictions were relaxed so that now each day several hundred coolies are leaving Shantung for Manchuria, mostly through the port of Chefoo. The reason given for the change is that the total number of Chinese emigrants annually permitted is now fixed at 310,000. Of these 200,000 were to be from Shantung. As the number from other parts of China has not been as large as was allowed, the number from Shantung has been increased accordingly.

Strikers in Japanese Cotton Mill in Shanghai Go on Rampage

Several hundred strikers carried out a mass attack on No. 2 Mill of the Toyoda Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., 200 Jessfield Road, Shanghai, soon after 6 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 18, and inflicted considerable damage before they were ejected. A detachment from the Bureau of Public Safety was hurriedly reinforced by thirty men from the Bubbling Well Police Station, who were followed in rapid order by the Reserve Unit, 40 men of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., armed with batons, four truck-loads of Japanese sailors, and two Japanese armored cars. Frequent baton charges, in the course of which three foreign police officers were slightly injured by flying stones and blows from bamboos, were made by the police, a final one, about 11.20 p.m., successfully routing the crowd. Two men arrested by the police were released about midnight. Many of the rioters were injured in the melee. The trouble started in No. 1 mill when a small delegation from the employees presented ten demands to the management, asking for better working conditions, higher pay, and so on. The delegation was detained by the company's officials, whereupon the mill employees went on strike.

The strikes in two of the Japanese cotton mills in the Yangtsepoo area of Shanghai came to an end Nov. 15, upon the promise of the mill owners to make a slight advance in wages.

Soviets Make Wholesale Arrests of Foreigners, Mostly Germans

Reports emanating from Warsaw to the effect that many foreign specialists and experts living in Russia have been arrested were officially confirmed Nov. 12, when a Soviet Russian semi-official agency reported that in Moscow several foreign specialists had been arrested on the charge of having pursued activities of subversive nature. The arrests were made on the score that a widespread plot aiming at building up a Fascist organization in Russia had been unearthed. Austrians, Germans, Swedes and Poles were amongst those arrested and charged with propagandist activities.

The majority of the Germans who were arrested by the Soviet Secret Police on charges of espionage have already confessed to military and economic espionage, the distribution of Fascist literature among the Ruesian populace and the plotting of acts of terrorism, Maxim Litvinoff, the Foreign Commissar, informed the German Ambassador in Moscow Nov. 17.

Efficiency of Soviet Tanks Makes Deep Impression on British Military Expets

An impressive account of the Russian Army was given in London, Nov. 12, by British military experts on their return from Russia, where they made an exhaustive survey of the Soviet fighting machine. The efficiency of Soviet tanks, of which the experts saw hundreds performing the most exacting evolutions, made an especially deep impression. Breakdowns, they said, were almost unknown. One two-ton tank, in tanking a ditch, dropped some seven feet through the air and landed unperturbed.

The experts thought that Soviet airplanes were below the highest standard in other countries, but declared that Russian pilots appeared to be unsurpassed.

Cotton Cultivation Advances Northward in Russia

Tass says that in the last few years cotton cultivation in the Soviet Union has shown a considerable advance northward to regions which never before engaged in cotton growing (Northern Caucasia, Azov-Black Sea Territory, Crimea, Volga, Territory, Ukraine). Only 9 years ago the entire cotton area in these districts constituted 400 hectares. Now they have 435,000 hectares planted with cotton and in 1937, 520,000 hectares will be sown. The new cotton area is richly furnished with tractors and special agricultural machines. The basic agricultural processes (tilling of the ground, harvesting, etc.) are 90 per cent mechanized.

Soviets Commute Sentence of Alleged Japanese Spy to 10 Years in Prison

Reversing a death verdict passed by the Vladivostok military tribunal, the Moscow High Military Tribunal on Nov. 14 sentenced Kaichiro Naka, a 24-year old clerk of a Japanese steamship company, and an alleged Nipponese spy, to a ten-year term of imprisonment. The sentence was immediately protested by Shuichi Sakoh, Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, who asked Benedict I. Kozlovsky, Director of the Far Eastern Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Commissariat, for its reconsideration on the grounds that the verdict was passed in the absence of the defendant.

At the time of his arrest, the Soviet officials claimed, the Japanese youth was carrying with him a passport issued to a Korean. The evidence presented by the procurators included a map of Vladivostok, photographs and films of the heavily-fortified bay, and a namecard of an unnamed Japanese policeman. On the basis of this evidence, the Vladivostok Military Tribunal on October 23 sentenced the Japanese youth to death before a firing squad.

Little Progress Made Towards Creation of Border Bodies

Little progress has been achieved towards the creation of commissions for the demarcation of the border between Soviet Russia and Manchukuo and for the settlement of disputes arising on that frontier. *Domei* stated that in the three-hour interview between Constantin Yureneff, Soviet Ambassador, and Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, in Tokyo Nov. 16, the main stumbling block in the path to an agreement, was the Soviet insistence that Japan and Manchukuo should be one single unit on the commission for the settlement of disputes. The Japanese contention is that since border incidents are likely to arise between Japan and the Soviet Union as well as between the U.S.S.R. and Manchukuo, the Hsinking and the Tokyo representatives should be considered independently.

Monster Meeting in Harbin Against the Japanese-Fostered Drug Traffic

BY THE REVIEW'S HARBIN CORRESPONDENT

"DOWN with all narcotic dens and shops!" was the keynote of all speeches made at a meeting held in Harbin on November 10, convened for the purpose of working out concrete measures for checking the spread of the narcotic evil amongst the European section of the population. The meeting was sponsored by the Society of Old Residents of Harbin, which organization has taken up the initiative in combating the evil now being fostered through the legalized drug traffic. The meeting was attended by representatives of all White Russian, Jewish and Mahomeddan public organizations interested in suppressing the narcotic evil, especially amongst the youth.

Opening the gathering, I. L. Haindroff, the venerable chairman of the Society of Old Residents of Harbin and himself an important houseowner, said; "Never has in the history of our city been such growth of the drug vice as we see it now on every side. Our efforts to check it are being earnestly watched by hundreds of parents whose children have gone astray and are now in the tenets of the dreadful vice. The society cannot any longer watch with equanimity the organized spoiling of its very soul and must rise up in self preservation. I introduce to you, gentlemen, our secretary, P. S. Tischenko, who will acquaint you with the present state of the drug traffic in Harbin as gathered by months of painstaking investigation."

Thereupon, P. S. Tischenko rose and in the course of a speech lasting an hour dwelt on the origin and the present state of the drug traffic in Harbin, astounding the audience with a wealth of statistical data gathered by a number of investigators, who in the course of months visited practically every drug den or shop now operating in Harbin. Much credit should, he said, be given to the society "Vitez," which pioneered in the efforts of suppressing the evil amongst the Russian youths but could not do anything in view of the widespread nature of the vice.

"There are in Harbin thousands of known drug-addicts amongst the Russian youths," said P. S. Tischenko, "and the evil is spreading like a fire. The present increase in crimes, noted by the authorities and the public, should be attributed to the drug evil as the addicts are confirmed criminals, ready to do anything vile to satisfy their craving. The more they get the money the more violent becomes their craving until they land in prison or drop dead from the overuse of drugs.

Parents' Efforts to Keep Children Away from Drugs Prove Fruitless

"The efforts of parents to keep their children away from drugs are futile. There have been many cases of parents asking the police to arrest their children in the hope that a long confinement in prison would cure the addict; freed, the addicts turn to their old habit again. Many boys and girls have been driven away by their parents and they now roam the streets of our town homeless, augmenting the ranks of criminals."

Dr. A. I. Kaufman, chairman of the Jewish colony in Harbin, was the next speaker. He said that if the efforts of the public bodies to suppress the evil are to be successful they must have a full co-operation of the authorities without which these efforts are destined to fail. "We must demand the closing down of all narcotic dens and shops in town! We must bring the addresses and ownership of all these places to the attention of the authorities and ask them to close these ignominous places, poisoning our children," Dr. Kaufman said, in closing his speech.

The Rev. J. Petelin, representing the Russian Orthodox Church and the Archbishop Melety of Harbin, said that the Church views with alarm the dreadful spread of narcomania amongst the believers and that, as things stand today, words appear to be useless. "We should protest against such state of things in Harbin and North Manchuria generally and demand of the authorities to suppress the drug traffic, which appears to have the full protection of 'law.' I propose to apply not only to the local authorities but to the Central Government (in Changchun) as well, urging that the drug traffic should be suppressed not only in one locality but throughout the 'Empire'."

Dr. A. V. Linder, chairman of the Society of Medical Practitioners in Harbin, said that it is nearly impossible to root out the evil, as drugs are being sold at every corner. He thought that, besides appealing to the authorities, the public should strive to find a useful occupation for the youth generally. In the absence of any social legislation, the public is left to itself to cure its own maladies, hence it should strive to create employment for young men and women which would—he thought—contribute greatly to curbing the spread of narcomania amongst the younger set.

The next speakers were Mr. Kiseleff, the Rabbi of the Jewish colony, Messrs. Lakher and Cervadze, delegates of the German and Caucasian colonies, respectively. They pointed out the difficulties connected with the checking of narcomania as the existence of the Government Opium Monopoly was a serious deterrent to such efforts. "A free sale of opium provides the traffickers with an unlimited supply of a primary product from which they can produce morphia and heroin with but small capital and labor. Selling the drugs at cheap prices and against cash both the wholesalers and retailers are doing enormous business at the cost of ruining our families," they said. Mr. Lakher proposed to collect the necessary funds by self-taxation, saying that every thoughtful resident of Harbin would come to the assistance of those engaged in checking the growth of the evil amongst the European section of the population.

Next arose Khazbuilin, the Mohammedan priest, who in a speech delivered in Tartar, translated into Russian by Mr. Ageyeff, chairman of the Mohammedan colony, said that the public ought to have risen in arms against the organized drug traffic years ago, immediately after the introduction of the Opium Monopoly, as its ill-effects were to have been expected.

B. A. Strjevsky, secretary of the Bureau for Administration of White Russian Affairs in Harbin, closed the meeting by saying that efforts should be directed not only towards the closing of all drug shops and dens but also towards finding a useful pastime for the Russian youths. For this purpose, big funds would be required, he said, and he hoped that the community would be generous in this respect.

Finally, the meeting selected a committee to enforce its resolution to curb the further growth of the narcotic evil amongst the European section of the population. The following persons were selected to be members of the committee; I. L. Haindroff, S. S. Sokolov, I. I. Marx and P. S. Tischenko, of the Society of Old Residents of Harbin; the Rev. I. Petelin, representing the Russian Orthodox Church; the Rabbi Kiseleff, of the Jewish colony; the Mullah Khazbuilin, of the Mahommedan colony; Mr. Shevchenko, of the Houseowners' Association; B. A. Afanasieff, of the Teachers' Association; Dr. C. Y. Yasinsky and A. G. Ulianov, of the Parents' Association and Mr. Pomiluiko, of the Vigilantes' Association.

It is, however, the general opinion that no good will ensue from these efforts as they clash with a standing policy of the Japanese-Manchukuo authorities to poison the population, the real aim of which can only be guessed. What they will do, as a result of these protests, is to arrest a score of addicts, keep them behind the bars for a fortnight and free them again. That is the suppression of the drug evil *a la Japon*!

Harbin, November 11, 1936.

Radiophone Service from China to U.S. and Manila Held Up by Technicalities

Chinese-American night was scheduled to be celebrated at the American Club in Shanghai on the night of Nov. 20. One of the proposed features was a radiophone hookup between Chicago and Shanghai, but Julean, Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, stated that the project might have to be abandoned due to the difficulty of arranging a program.

In the meantime the opening of radiophone services between here and the U. S. and also between here and Manila is hanging fire. George F. Shecklen, Vice-President and China Representative of R. C. A. Communications, stated that China has sufficient equipment with which to open the service and further improvements can be made as time goes on, and as the traffic demands them. Regarding the Shanghai-Manila service Mr. Shecklen stated that from a technical standpoint this service can be opened at any time but that it is being held up to certain complications in Manila.

An Explanation of the Delay in Shanghai-New York Radiophone Service Inauguration

The difference in time of about twelve hours between Shanghai and New York is the only factor now holding up an early inauguration of the Sino-American radiophone service, *Central News* quotes official circles in Nanking as stating. All the necessary machines have been installed, all tests satisfactorily made and all financial arrangements completed, but the fact that when it is day in China it is night in the United States remains a great obstacle to the opening of the service. The problem is to find a suitable time of the day at which the transmission of radiophone messages can best be made, it was stated.

Geneva Labor Conference Approves China Proposals on Labor and Inspection

China's request for the inclusion of several proposals—concerning the employment of laborers, treatment of Chinese laborers on the basis of equality with those of other nationalities, and factory inspection—in the future agenda of the International Labor Conference, was approved by the Council of the International Labor Conference at its meeting in Geneva Nov. 14. Li Ping-heng, Chief Chinese Delegate on the Council, was elected to represent the Council at the International Chemical Conference scheduled for December 7.

Japanese Militarists Say Army's Strength Must Be Replenished Regardless of Sacrifices

THE time has come when all obstacles to replenishment of the military strength of Japan must be overcome regardless of the sacrifices entailed, a pamphlet issued in Tokyo Nov. 12 by the Japanese army authorities on the "replenishment of armaments and the spirit in which it is to be effected," stated.

The pamphlet aroused exceptional interest because of the struggle now being waged between the Army leaders, who favor drawing a definite line of demarcation between the Diet and the administrative organization and the political parties, which are struggling to maintain their constitutional rights.

Creation of a totalitarian state, which, it is declared, is necessary for national defense in view of the growing military power of Soviet Russia and China, is urged in the pamphlet, which outlines the new plans for the strengthening of the Japanese army. It denies that the plans will bring war or mean unproductive expenditure.

"The misunderstanding is liable to be entertained," says the pamphlet, "that it is the intention of the army to bring about a military dictatorship of a militaristic Fascist regime by repudiating parliamentary politics.

"The army regrets this greatly. The intention of the army is nothing more than to effect general mobilization of the wisdom of the whole nation and to prove itself a propulsive force for the attainment of necessary reforms through constitutional procedure in order that a 'national defense state' may be built."

"Renovation of the general administration is stressed so much today because the situation is growing more and more in such a direction that unless egoistic and individualistic institutions and liberal politics and administrations are overhauled and the political orientation of the nation fundamentally changed there can be no hope for advance of the national fortunes, prosperity and the happiness of the people.

"Renovation Needed"

"From the standpoint of national defense administrative renovation is needed to rebuild the state on the basis of the Japanese spirit and in accordance with the requirement of modern armaments, permitting establishment of and rational operation of a totalitarian system.

"In this sense, a state reorganized on a totalitarian basis has latent power in time of peace, which would prove a decisive factor in an emergency. Thus administrative renovation, which is national defense in the broad sense, and adequacy in armaments form an inseparable unity."

Admitting that the public has a right to know why the Army's 10-year program for replenishment of military armaments at a cost of £200,000,000 is necessary, the pamphlet says:

"Manchukuo"

"The keynote of Japan's foreign policy is to guarantee the sound development of 'Manchukuo,' attain perfect harmony among China, 'Manchuhuo' and Japan and to consolidate Japan's position in the Far East, as the sole stabilizing force in this area, in parallel with efforts to help the 'leaping advance' in Japan's national strength."

For comparison, though the parallel figures for Japan are not given, the numbers of men, aircraft, anti-aircraft guns and mechanized units in the Soviet, American, British, French, German and Italian armies are listed in the pamphlet, which credits the Soviets with 1,600,000 men, 5000 planes, 5000 tanks and 1,000 armored cars.

Of these numbers 300,000 men, 100 airplanes and 1,000 tanks are said to be in the Far East.

Keynote

Critically examining Russia's policies and armaments, the pamphlet declares: "The fundamental keynote of Soviet foreign policy remains, as before, bolshevization of the world. The mask of 'socialism for itself alone' has been donned only for the time being because of domestic circumstances."

"The objective of the Soviet Union in the east is Japan, and in the west Germany, as the declarations of Soviet leaders show clearly."

"In pursuing these fundamental aims, the Soviet Union has concluded alliances with France and Czechoslovakia and commercial and non-aggression pacts with Britain and other European Powers, by means of which it seeks to deal with Germany.

Obstructing Japan

"In the Far East, it is plotting to obstruct the advance of Japan on the continent by conspiring with Powers having influence in this area.

"Since entertaining the League of Nations, the Soviets have been elated at their diplomatic success in Europe.

"Gaining confidence from its replenishments of armaments in the Far East, it has uttered violent threats, caused trouble on the Soviet-Manchukuo and Manchukuo-Mongolian borders, crossed the frontiers in violation of treaties, attacked and killed or wounded Japanese garrison troops, incited Manchurian soldiers and natives to mutiny, kidnapped Manchurians and Koreans, seized Japanese fishing craft in northern waters and committed countless other outrages, utterly disregarding Japan's protests and demands."

Control Traffic

The Soviet constructive program in the Far East is declared to be designed to control traffic and communication with Moscow and to create economic strength to make the Far Eastern Army self-sufficient.

Transportation facilities in Siberia are admitted to be several times superior to those ruling at the end of the Russo-Japanese War. As evidence of what has been done in economic development, the consumption in the Far East of 46 per cent of the electric power generated in the whole of Russia, is cited. Self-sufficiency in food is said to have been attained by the Soviet Army in the Far East.

Chinese Strength

Declaring that roughly 2,000,000 Chinese soldiers can be put into the field in a foreign war because of the recent centralization of the administration, the pamphlet states that Japan cannot ignore the fact that the Chinese forces are being fast converted into an efficient fighting machine because of training by foreigners and improved equipment.

"With the assistance of the United States and other Powers, China is building up a huge air force." The Chinese, adds the pamphlet, now have 14 air units with 785 planes, most of them American—although Italian planes have increased of late.

JAPANESE NAVAL CHANGES

Extensive changes in the higher Japanese naval command, to take effect on Dec. 1, were informally announced in Tokyo, Nov. 12. The decided transfers and promotions were regarded by naval circles as of extreme importance since the new appointees will bear the burden of problems arising out of the non-treaty conditions obtaining next year. The most important changes will involve the replacement of Admiral Takahashi by Vice-Admiral Yonai, Commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Station, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Admiral Takahashi and Admiral H. Fujita, Commandant of the Kure Naval Station, will become members of the Supreme Naval Council.

Tokyo Professor to Lecture in Manila

Prof. Kojrio Sugimori of Waseda University will leave Yokohama for Manila on Dec. 14, to deliver a series of lectures on sociology at the National University in said city. He is returning the visit paid to Japan in September by a professor from the Univesity of the Philippines who lectured at various educational institutions in the country.

Statue to General Nogi Unveiled in Tokyo

New honors were paid to the late Gen. Maresuke Nogi, hero of the Ruuso-Japanese War of 1904-05, with the unveiling of a bronze statue of the General in the compound of the Doryu Temple in Tokyo, Nov. 11.

Oil from Coal Schemes—Final Plan Aims at Two Million Tons a Year

The much-talked-of man to establish a Yen 100,000,000 semi-official company for for liquefaction of coal having at last been prepared by the Fuel Council, the Tokyo Department of Commerce and Industry has submitted the necessary estimate to the Finance Ministry. According to this final plan, the new undertaking aims at the annual production of 2,000,000 tons, viz., 1,000,000 tons of gasoline and 1,000,000 tons of heavy and other oils, this total capacity to be realised within seven years. Of the Yen 100,000,000 capital, half will be subscribed by the Government and the remainder by private parties, the Government to complete its payments within three years. The Government will guarantee private shareholders a minimum dividend of five per cent, receiving no dividend on its own subscriptions until the Company's profits reach five per cent. The Company will be authorized to issue debentures up to Yen 200,000,000. Inclusive of subsequent private investments, the Company's working funds at the end of seven years is to be brought up to Yen 600,000,000, besides Yen 100,000,000 coal funds. To ensure the healthy growth of the industry, the Government is to adopt a licensing system. It will also consider a subsidy for private undertakings. For the above purposes, the Commerce Ministry will introduce, at the next session of the Diet, two bills, one relative to the establishment of the semi-official company and the institution of of an Artificial Oil Industry Law.

Japanese Tobacco Monopoly Raises Prices—Nation Gets a Shock

As a result of the raising of the retail prices of cigarettes, cigars and other forms of tobacco, the income of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau will be increased by 25 million yen in the 1937-8 fiscal year and by 30 million yen annually after the 1938-9 fiscal year, according to a statement issued by the Tokyo Finance Ministry Nov. 10.

The *Hochi* commented that the raising of tobacco prices, gives a great shock. The price of 'Homare' cigarettes sold specially for soldiers and sailors, and price of 'Hagi,' 'Nadeshiko,' and 'Fukien,' which latter three are Japanese pipe (kiseru) tobacco, largely consumed by farmers and fishermen, have been kept unchanged. The price of 'Golden Bat' cigarettes, which are smoked by the masses has been raised by 14 per cent, while prices of all the other cigarettes and cigars, with the exception of 'Shikishima' and 'Asahi' cigarettes (which for certain special circumstances existing have seen a price rise of only 11 and 13 per cent respectively) have been raised by about 20 per cent.

Army "Purification" Move Slated

Culminating his efforts to "purify" army ranks as a sequel to the abortive rebellion of Feb. 26—28, Gen. Count Terauchi, War Minister, has approved a series of transfer orders affecting more than 4,000 company and field officers. The orders are scheduled to be gazetted early in December when the annual promotions and transfers are announced.

Surrendering to the Army's pressure, the Ministerial Commission studying administrative reforms Nov. 16 approved the Fighting Services' proposal for the creation of a "brain trust" or an "inner Cabinet," to draft national policies. The projected body, which will act as an Economic General Staff, will be established within the current fiscal year, if the Treasury grants the required funds. This was regarded as certain, as Dr. Baba, Finance Minister, was one of the members of the Commission. The projected "brain trust" will be attached to the Cabinet, and its head may be authorized to attend Cabinet meetings and have the status of a Minister without portfolio. The Army's demand for the merger of several Ministries, notably those of Overseas and Foreign Affairs, was temporarily shelved, the commission deciding that the matter required further study.

Terauchi May Appear Before Diet Reform Body

Gen. Count Hisaichi Teruachi, Minister of War, may appear before a plenary meeting of the commission for the reform of the parliamentary system to give the Army's attitude towards the present form of Japanese government. This was forecast in Tokyo Nov. 17 following Premier Koki Hirota's promise to consider a demand to that effect made by Mr. Saito of the Minseito, majority party in the Lower House, at a stormy meeting of the commission several days ago. Mr. Hirota at first pleaded that such an appearance would be technically difficult, but finally acceded to the commissioner's demand. The session was featured by violent attacks on the anti-constitutional trend of thought allegedly prevailing in the Army. The Premier, however, assured the commission that the Government had no intention to curtail the powers of the Diet, but, on the contrary, "fully respected" the present constitutional system designed to insure a maximum representation of the wishes of the people in the conduct of national affairs. This assurance, however, failed to satisfy the commissioners.

Kunimatsu Hamada of the Seiyukai launched into a strong condemnation of the reported beliefs of certain important Army officers.

In an address before members of the Concordia Society in Hsinking on Sept. 18, Mr. Hamada said, Gen. Kenkichi Yyeda, commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army and Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo, had declared that the new Empire's politics did not follow the parliamentary pattern, but that the spirit of the founding of the state, namely the guiding spirit of the Concordia Society, fell in line with the spirit of Japan.

This, Mr. Hamada alleged, was evidence that powerful ideas denying the existence of the parliamentary system, created under the Constitution, prevailed among army leaders.

Tokyo Stocks Soar as German-Soviet Relations Become Strained

News of strained relations between Soviet Russia and Germany, following the arrest of several Reich citizens in various parts of the U.S.S.R., Nov. 17 injected a strong trend on the Tokyo and Osaka markets. Munitions and other stocks advanced from two to 10 points in the morning.

Electric Industry in Japan Shows Enormous Increase During Past Year

The electric power industry in Japan last year achieved an enormous increase in output, notably in the hydro-electric section, to meet the increasing demands of Japanese industry, including armaments, according to figures published in Tokyo, Nov. 15.

Japan Taxes High Interest Bonds

Huge losses were registered in Tokyo Nov. 16 by the dollar and sterling bonds floated abroad by the Central and Prefectural Governments, as a result of the decision of the Treasury the previous day to clamp a stiff special tax on these securities as well as on the foreign debentures of private companies. United States dollar bonds, paying 6.5 per cent., which two days previously were quoted at Yen 391, closed at Yen 363 on said date.

Japanese Critical of Midway Air Base Plan

Japanese naval authorities are openly critical of the American plan to build a seaplane basin on Midway Island, west of Hawaii. The creation of the base, experts in Tokyo Nov. 14 pointed out, would move the mid-Pacific outpost of America's armed forces to within 2,000 miles of Japan. This would open Japan to three ways of attack by America, namely, the Aleutians, Luzon, and Midway.

Death Occurs of Dr. Okada, Ex-Adviser in China

Dr. Asataro Okada, authority on criminal law and for nine years, 1906-15, adviser to the Chinese Government, died at Hayama Nov. 13 at the age of 68 after a protracted illness. Since his return from China, in 1915, Dr. Okada taught law at the Waseda and Meiji Universities.

Japan Has a Yen 50,000,000 Silk Plan—Keeping an Eye on Rayon

A Yen 50,000,000 plan for a stabilization of silk prices in Japan which is being advocated by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, was explained by Mr. Ino, Director of the Sericultural Affairs Bureau, at the general meeting of the Cocoon Raisers' Federation on Nov. 11.

The feature of the scheme is the appointment of a permanent committee consisting of representatives of all sections of the sericurtural industry. This committee will fix maximum and minimum prices once a year. The maximum price will be fixed at such a level as will not allow rayon to get in, while a price which does not endanger cocoon raisers will be made the minimum quotation.

S.M.R. Raises Russian Bogey in Order to Raise Funds

In printing the following item, the *Japan Chronicle* headed it "Mr. Matsuoka Drags out the Old Russian Bogey:"—

Mr. Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway Co., appears to be concerned about the raising of the funds required for the exploitation of resources in North Manchuria. "The S.M.R. Company to-day is exerting great efforts in the economic development of North Manchuria," declared Mr. Matsuoka when interviewed in Osaka on November 4. "If there is any difficulty in raising the decessary funds, Soviet Russia may take advantage of it." Continuing, Mr. Matsuoka stated that he does not think the Government will raise any objection to the payment of its share subscription since the Company has applied only for the minimum amount. Mr. Matsuoka concluded that the Company will not encounter any difficulty in materializing its five-year plan.

Tokyo "Nichi Nichi" Urges Suppression of Anti-Japanese Movement in China

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* Nov. 13 printed an editorial entitled "Our Mistake in Negotiation," of which the following are excerpts:

"If we are permitted to speak straightforwardly a grave mistake has been committed by us at the beginning of Japan's negotiations with China. In other words, it is impossible to readjust the relations between China and Japan under emotional impulse or menacing gestures. A proper moment should be chosen cautiously for such discussion.

"Unfortunately, our diplomatic authorities dragged on the negotiations light-heartedly, alongside with the flaming anti-Japanese feelings amongst the Chinese people. As a result, unfortunate incidents occurred one after another. It is not exaggerating to say that all such incidents are the direct result of the wrong tactics adopted by the diplomatic authorities at the Nanking negotiations.

Suspension of Parleys Urged

"There is only one alternative left for Japan to take, that is to suspend the negotiations in Nanking at once. The North China and the Anti-Communism issues, which are not directly connected with the recent unfortunate incidents, should be shelved for future discussion. In the meantime, efforts should be directed to the suppression of the anti-Japanese movement and the prevention of new incidents.

"The theory of diplomatic bookworms and idealists that unfortunate incidents cannot be prevented unless the relations between China and Japan are first readjusted should be immediately abandoned. As a matter of fact, if the anti-Japanese movement is fundamentally extinguished, a path for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations would naturally open. If relations cannot be adjusted after anti-Japanese feeling has been removed, then Japan can certainly resort to other decisive means to attain our goal."

"All Necessary Steps"

A telegram from from Osaka, Nov. 15, stated that full authority to take "all necessary steps" to cope with any situation that might arise in China was given to Tatsuichiro Funatsu, Director-General of the Japanese Cotton Millowners Association in Shanghai, by the organization's governing board.

Our Rejuvenated Family

BY T. S. YOUNG

AFTER years of internal dissensions, petty squabbles, domestic strifes and divided rule, our family has at the long last succeeded in pulling itself together and becoming a united family. This unification, which has often been thought impossible, has now become a reality, and changed the very complexion of our family, just as in the case of a man who has discarded his old garment of rags and attired himself in a new robe of bright and beautiful colors. Clad in this new robe of unification, we have been virtually transformed into a new man entirely different from his old self. Meantime, we have also found a new life, a new spirit, a new courage and a new vista—all of which are indispensable for the rejuvenation of our old and corrupt family. This dramatic transformation, though altogether unprepared, has been greeted with rejoicing by our family members and also with the applause of all our friends, except possibly our next-door dear neighbor.

For long we have been seeking a new life, a new spirit, a new courage and a new vista. We need a new life—a vigorous one—to supplant the old one, which has become too feeble and impotent to stand the present day strains. We need a new spirit to lead us from the sentiment of despondency to the sense of pride, from indifference to self-assertion, and from meekness to aggressiveness. We also need a new courage to stiffen our back and harden our nerve, so that we can stand up to meet our enemy face to face. Last but not the least, we need a new vista, through which we can look at the future with optimism and recover our long lost hopes. This new life, new spirit, new courage and new vista will undoubtedly combine to make a new man out of our old corpse—a man who with sword in this hand can guard our gateway against the intrusion of our enemy.

Not Merely Shouting Slogans But Ready for Action

We have already felt, though in a small degree, the wholesome effects of this rejuvenation. We become conscious of our newly acquired united strength, which seems to be both unbendable and unbreakable. We are also conscious of our newly formed united determination, which seems to be both firm and unalterable. With this newly acquired united strength and newly formed united determination, we find we are now able to measure swords with our enemy, no matter how formidable he appears to be. Instead of stooping down as heretofore, we can now stand erect and firm as a manly man; and instead of shouting mere empty slogans, we gird our loins and are ready for action. Our united strength may not yet be strong enough to resist effectively our enemy, but our united determination to uphold our family honor and protect our inherited property will certainly prove destructive to our enemy's wide dreams.

With the finding of our new spirit and courage, we are no longer in fear of our enemy's sabre-rattling and military prowess. We can not be frightened at the point of bayonets to yield one more inch of our "territory" and to sign any more secret treaties. We can not be forced under duress to "yes-yes" to the dictates of our enemy and "to lick the boots that kicked us." We are not afraid to reject flatly his demands and to present in turn our counter-demands. We stand by our guns, and tell him in unmistakable terms that should be choose to poke his nose into our inner court, we should have no alternative but to kick him out—a thing which we dared not even to intimate a few months ago.

A Realization of United Strength

The realization of our united strength has also made us feel our real worthiness. We no longer pray for help from some unknown sources to pull our chestnuts out of the fire. Nor do we any more tuck our hands in sleeves to await a miracle which will eventually arrest the hand of our executioner. We come to the belief that we must work out our own salvation. With this belief, we emerge from our former indifference and aloofness, and begin to take an active interest in the work of our salvation. We have already demonstrated that we are willing to sustain personal privations, so that we can contribute money to the building-up of our defence. We are fully prepared to rush ourselves to the firing front, whenever the first shot is fired by our enemy.

At the same time, we rally to the support of our Leader, who, by means of his astute statesmanship and political sagacity, has made the present unification possible without the shedding of a single drop of blood. No matter what may be criticized of his past commissions and omissions, his patriotism and courage deserve our great respect. At this critical moment, we need a great man to serve as our shepherd. While our family members are indeed numerous, we, however, can not yet find a man who proves himself as capable and courageous as our present Leader. We flock to his side and pledge our support to him, because on him we pin our hopes for our salvation. We sink our personal differences and prejudices, and have but one single objective in view—the salvation of our family. This single objective has made us a united whole and indivisible.

Under the guidance of this Leader, we are no longer a heterogeneous group but a homogeneous unit, and no longer a tray of loose sands but a piece of granite. When we know what is our objective, we become composed and calm without betraying the least sign of our inner passions, and watch the developments with seeming indifference, but really close attention. In this atmosphere of calmness, we prepare ourselves with determination and courage for the supreme sacrifice, which we sooner or later must be called upon to make. We are patiently awaiting the coming of the day of reckoning, which must come as the day follows the night. Therefore, in this calmness lies our real strength, which has heretofore been totally dissipated by indulging in the so-called "patriotic movements," but which has now been preserved and fostered for the fulfillment of the most noble purpose.

Our enemy is not altogether oblivious of the process of our transformation. In his recent dealings with us, he has still tried to use his old tactics of intimidating us to submission; but, to his surprise, has found that we are not afraid to say "no" to his demands. We have told him frankly that we are strong enough to set our own house to order without the need of any military assistance from him, and that we must maintain the integrity of our inherited property and can not countenance such a suggestion as to mark off any part of our "territory" as "a special area." Our enemy becomes bewildered at our changed attitude and suspicious of what we have up our sleeves. He is conscious that bullying alone is not effective to deal with us, who are no longer a "spoilt child" but a new man.

A New Life—A New Spirit

Are we indeed a new man? There is really no reason why we can not be such, if we are only set our mind to it. We have now found a new life, a new spirit, a new courage and a new vista—matters essential for our rejuvenation. The fire of rejuvenation begins to sweep over our family with bright and glorious flames. If it is carefully attended and fostered, it will certainly be turned into a conflagration of great future; but on the other hand, if it is recklessly choked and smothered, it will die out in no time. In the past, we have seen on many occasions the sparks of this fire, but every time they begin to glow they were smothered and left nothing behind but smoke and ashes. Shall the present fire meet the same fate as before?

The answer to this question will be found in the future actions of the leading members of our family. We have found our Leader, and are now looking up to him and his associates to lead us out of the present Slough of Despond. We have placed our implicit confidence in their ability to work out our salvation, and given them our unanimous support for this herculean task. Let them not betray our trust. Let them be firm and brave in dealing with our enemy. Let them always remember our "sovereign rights and territorial integrity." Let them also be honest and clean in conducting our family affairs. When they can faithfully discharge their duties and place family interests above personal ones, we can not lose our confidence in them and our hopes in the future of our family. When we have our hopes, we can always keep this fire of rejuvenation glowing.

Our successful rejuvenation will not only make us able to resist our present menace, but also to recover our lost "territory." Let us forget our ignominious past and look at the future with courage and hope. Let us keep in mind our wrongs and concentrate our efforts for their redress. Let us regain our past glory and prestige as a family among the great families. The first rays of our rejuvenation have already dawned upon us. May these rays glow into a bright sunshine! May the poor worm turn at last!

Nanking to Spend $300,000 to Build Model Village for Poor People

The Bureau of Public Works of the City Government of Nanking is proceeding with plans for the construction of additional model villages for poor people in Nanking, pursuant to instructions from Mayor Ma Chao-chun. The model villages at Chi Li Chieh have now been completed, while more houses are being built with a view to enlarging the model village plan at Chih Ma Ying. Meantime, preparations are now afoot for the construction of similar living quarters for the poor at Lao Hu Tou. A special feature will be public bathhouses and laundering pools which will be provided in all these model villages for the poor people. These houses will be rented to people of small means on charges of the lowest level, following the system adopted by the City Government of Tsingtao.

Retrenchment in the Shanghai Foreign Settlement Public Works Department

The Shanghai Foreign Settlement Municipal Council announced this week that staff reductions in the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the twelve months ended October 31 will result in a total saving of over $280,000 per annum. The saving due to reductions in the foreign staff is $220,000 and to reductions in the Chinese staff is $60,000. These economies have been made possible partly by reorganization and partly by the curtailment of capital expenditure on new public works, it was stated.

The Multifarious Activities of the China International Famine Relief Commission

BY C. T. WANG

(Chairman of China International Famine Relief Commission and Ambassador-designate to Washington, D. C.)

The China International Famine Relief Commission embarked this week upon a new program for financing—a nationwide drive for $300,000 being conducted. The new program mapped out by the Commission, after careful deliberation, is in general a three-phased one—rural engineering, co-operative experimentation, development of relief technique and personnel.

CHINA is, unfortunately, often visited by famines. Few of us realize their terrific costs; still fewer know much about the courageous and continuous efforts that are being made in fighting natural calamities in this land of teeming millions. The China International Famine Relief Commission represents such an effort.

I.—Problem of Famines in China

Chiefly due to its size and topographic make-up, China has a frequency of floods and droughts unequalled perhaps in any other country. A study made by the College of Agriculture of the University of Nanking shows that during the 2,019 years between 108 B. C. and 1911 A. D. there were 1,828 years when severe food shortage was felt in some part of China. Records also show that since the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1911, there have been no less than 15 serious floods along the Yellow river, widely known as "China's Sorrow." According to reports received by the China International Famine Relief Commission, there have been at least 79 serious floods and droughts in China from 1920-1935. Only three of the eighteen provinces have not had serious floods or droughts, and only two of the fifteen years have been free from famines. What do these recurring calamities mean to China?

First of all, they have destroyed innumerable human lives. The North China famine in 1920 affected a total population of 20,000,000; of which about one-fourth died of starvation and disease. The 1931 flood along the Yangtse river affected 25,000,000 people; as a result of that catastrophe, the death rate became twice as high as the ordinary. During the drought-famine in north-west China from 1929 to 1930, it was estimated that Kansu province alone had lost 2,000,000 people through starvation and typhus. Each famine meant a further cheapening of human life. The standard of living among Chinese farmers is so low that whenever a flood or drought threatens a shortage of food, they are invariably forced to take desperate measures to protect themselves from starvation. In some parts of China, famine conditions get so severe that the farmers are compelled to sell every bit of their belongings and properties in order to eke out an existence.

Secondly, the economic losses due to famines are enormous. The total loss in agricultural properties and crops during the 1931 flood alone amounted to $2,000,000,000, which would have been sufficient to take care of the entire budget of the National Government of China for at least two years. The total quantity of foodstuffs destroyed by the 1931 flood would have been enough to feed the entire population of Shanghai for nearly seven years. In 1934 we had a severe and extensive drought in China. It was estiamtedthat the total economic loss that year (about $1,000,000,000) would have been sufficient to build 500 good-sized cotton mills, capable of employing 1,000,000 workers or to construct 10,000 miles of good motor-roads. The total loss due to floods and drought during the last 15 years would be enough to pay off all of China's domestic and foreign debts, and greater than all the indemnities China has incurred through foreign wars during the last 100 years. Much of this economic energy, if not all, could and would have been available for productive enterprises and reconstruction work in China.

Thirdly, the social and moral effects are no less disastrous. Due to repeated famines, thousands of people in the interior of China have lost self-confidence, and as they have no other means of livelihood they have turned into bandits. Ethical as well as economic standards have been lowered; poverty and disease have increased. The morale of the nation has been greatly affected, and her very economic recovery rendered more difficult.

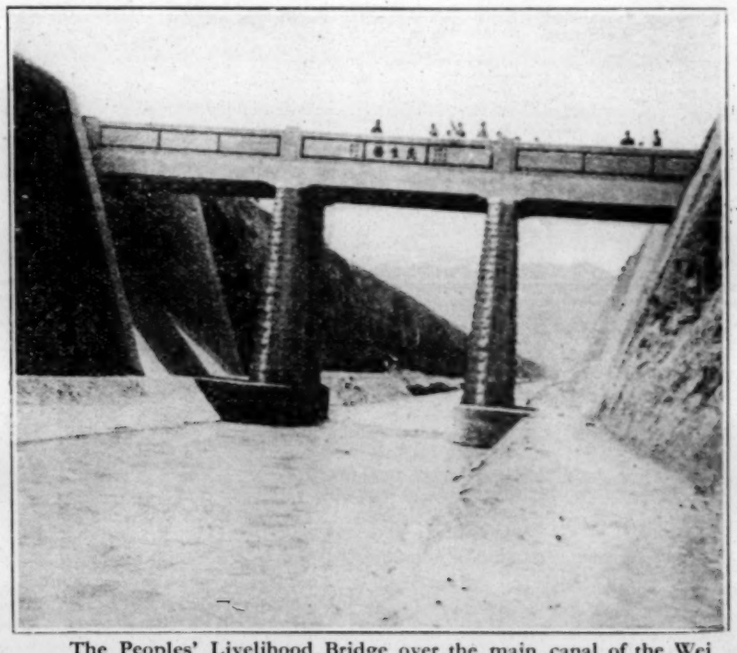
What then, can and should be done to combat these natural catastrophes, so that larger portions of the country's resources may be directed into the promotion of productive activities such as the building of factories, railways and schools? There are, of course, a variety of answers to this question, but one which has proved effective is the continuous pushing of famine prevention work on a large and well-organized scale. India, for example, was also a land of misery, but through the consistent development of flood control, irrigation projects and better communication facilities she does not suffer so much now from such calamities. China can do the same. Relief alone can never wipe out the causes of her recurring famines.

II.—How the C.I.F.R.C. Was Formed

After the North China famine of 1920, we found that emergencies could not be met adequately by impromptu organizations hastily scrambled together, and that a centralized, national and permenant institution was needed to tackle the problem of famines in a fundamental way. We further discovered that although we had spent a sum of $17,000,000 during the year 1920-21, and kept about 7,000,000 people from starvation, we achieved little of permanent value. One exception, however, should be made in this respect. With the $1,000,000 gold donated by the American Red Cross, Dr. J. E. Baker and a few others carried out a demonstration in scientific relief. They employed tens of thousands of refugees (at one time as many as 37,000 people), and started to build the first motor roads in China. At the end of their relief operations, they had not only finished 850 miles of motor roads (which gave practical encouragement to the good roads movement in China), but also had proved the value of labor relief. Partly because of this successful experiment and partly due to the desire on the part of various Sino-foreign famine relief bodies to have a centralized and permanent relief machinery, the China International Famine Relief Commission was founded in the fall of 1921. The Commission, an internationally-constituted organization, was formed for a two-fold task:

1. To administer relief measures in times of famine due to natural causes, and
2. To promote and carry out projects for the prevention of future calamities.

It is now composed of twelve provincial committees and one inter-provincial committee. It has its headquarters in Peiping, with branch offices in Nanking and Shanghai. The Head office is divided into five departments: 1. General Affairs, 2. Accounting, 3. Engineering, 4. Rural Improvement and 4. Income Production, and it carries on work the whole year round, famines or no famine.



The Peoples' Livelihood Bridge over the main canal of the Wei Pei irrigation project, Shensi.—*Photo Courtesy The China Press.*

III.—What the C.I.F.R.C. Has Done

Besides the handling of relief work in times of emergency, the Commission has built 2,028 miles of new roads and repaired 1,448 miles of old roads since its formation fifteen years ago. These roads not only gave productive employment to hundreds of thousands of famine refugees, but also made it possible to transport food supplies to famine stricken areas quickly and economically. The Commission has, moreover, financed the digging of 5,727 wells, which have greatly increased the productivity of the areas benefitted; completed 904 miles of dykes in six provinces and 290

miles of canals in four provinces. Together with river diversion work which cost about $1,658,000, a total of $12,355,000 has already been spent by the Commission on engineering and preventive projects. It has also been largely responsible for converting the historic Sian-Lanchow highway into a motor road, thereby reducing the journey between these two strategic Northwestern cities from eighteen to four days. On this road, 480 miles long, the Commission spent $587,000, approximately three-fifths of which was given by China Famine Relief, Inc., New York, and $200,000 by the National Economic Council of China. Two of the important irrigation projects undertaken by the C. I. F. R. C., the Wei Pei irrigation project in Shensi and the Saratsi irrigation project in Suiyuan province, now irrigate 130,000 acres of land, and thus ensure crop production estimated to be worth several million dollars a year.

Co-operatives Developed

As a method of increasing the famine-resisting capacity of Chinese farmers, the C. I. F. R. C. through its rural improvement department, has developed 2,865 cooperative societies. Up to April this year a total of $730,750 has been loaned to the farmers through these credit societies. Loans varying from $10 to $500 are usually made for six months at 6 to 11 per cent a year. Of the total loans advanced by the C. I. F. R. C. during the last fifteen years, the overwhelming majority have been used for agricultural improvements or other productive purposes. During the ten-year period from 1923 (when we started co-operative work in Hopei province with only $5,000 as capital) to 1934, the Commission has met with but one or two defaults. Only in one case has the Commission found it necessary to utilize official action to secure repayment of loans. Shortly after the 1931 flood, the Chinese Government turned over $1,250,000 to the C. I. F. R. C. for farm rehabilitation work. In less than two years, 71 per cent of these loans made to farmers were returned. The cooperative movement as initiated and promoted by the C. I. F. R. C., has not only, given considerable economic help to the farmers but also brought about many educational and social improvements in the rural communities. Because of our success, many government and financial institutions are now taking an interest in the co-operative movement and are reproducing it in various parts of the country on a large scale.

Famine prevention efforts on such a scale as is being undertaken by the C. I. F. R. C., of course, require considerable and constant financial support. Since 1921, the C. I. F. R. C. and its constituent committees have secured and spent approximately $50,000,000 for famine relief and prevention work. Of this amount, about $12,355,000 were used in financing constructive engineering projects. Large though these figures appear, they are spent, in the long run, far more economically than conducting pure relief work and are indeed insignificant when compared with immense sums of money which are still needed to carry out new famine prevention projects. At Shihshow (Hupeh), for example, the C. I. F. R. C. spent about $150,000 on dyke work; but because of this new protection the farmers in that area have since been able to reap harvests amounting to $2,000,000 or more a year. A cent invested in famine prevention, indeed, is worth a dollar of relief.

"Invisible Values"

A word about the "invisible" values of the work done by the C. I. F. R. C. during its fifteen years of existence. It may be recalled that this period has been one of almost continuous political and economic unrest in China. Through its various labor relief and engineering projects, the Commission has given productive employment to millions of famine sufferers. As J. B. Powell, Editor of the *China Weekly Review*, said: "This work is the most hopeful which has been conducted in China for several years, for it has provided employment at a time when there was no other employment available." Secondly, the educational benefits may be noted. In the words of Dr. Leighton Stuart, "The method of famine relief through prevention and constructive work which has been followed so successfully by the Commission is one of the striking departures in what has been hitherto considered distinctly charity work. The educative efforts of the large scale organization are not to be overlooked, and there is the practical experience in field problems which have been afforded to a considerable number of young Chinese engineers. I consider this work over which you have had supervision as one of the bright spots in China during the last few years."

One might add that the work of the C. I. F. R. C. has also been highly appreciated by various government leaders. In his report on Co-operation in Hopei Province, W. K. H. Campbell, the League of Nations expert on co-operatives, made this remark: "It is perhaps desirable that I shall allude to one fact, that is, the enormous debt which China owes to the China International Famine Relief Commission for being the first to start a movement which has already attained such important dimensions, and is capable of doing more than any other single factor to improve the condition of the people. In visiting this province, I felt that I was visiting the oldest temple of co-operation in China. It has undoubtedly been the best reasons for being grateful to the China International Famine Relief Commission which enabled it, before any other, to enjoy the benefits of co-operation. That the excursion of the China International Famine Relief Commission into co-operation has been triumphantly justified by results no one can deny when he looks at the tremendous force which it has let loose throughout China today. It is extremely gratifying that today many government organizations in China are following the example set by the C. I. F. R. C. and are taking up rural reconstructive projects, seriously and on a scale larger than what a private relief organization can ever hope to undertake. That the Chinese people as a whole have realized the importance of tackling famines in a fundamental way and are taking an increasing responsibility in supporting such work as is being carried on the by C. I. F. R. C. and similar institutions may be well testified by a few statistics. During the famine of 1920, almost all of the $17,000,000 we spent went into emergency or free relief, except the $1,000,000 gold contributed by the American Red Cross. But of the relief funds spent shortly after the 1931 flood, only 6% consisted of free relief while 94% went into constructive or earned relief. Again, out of the $17,000,000 used during the 1920 famine, over 37% consisted of foreign contributions. But of the $65,000,000 raised and spent in the 1931 flood relief program, only 5% could be credited to foreign sources. Such a change is of great sociological significance.

Above all, whatever achievements the C. I. F. R. C. has made since its formation in 1921, they may be fittingly considered a lasting mounment of international co-operation.

The Chuan River in the Wen-shang district, Shantung, was a perennial trouble-maker until it was tamed by the C.I.F.R.C. During the high water seasons it can never hold the total flood flow. In Spring of this year the C.I.F.R.C. started a river regulation project. The Commission granted $25,000 and the Magistrate and flood refugees did the rest. On the completion of this project, about 160,000 mow of land, 170, villages, and 40,000 people will no longer suffer from annual floods. This picture shows refugees at work on the East Branch.—*Photo Courtesy The China Press.*

C.I.F.R.C. Celebrates Fifteenth Anniversary by Dinner in Shanghai

More than 120 Chinese and foreign guests attended a dinner at the International Club on Bubbling Well Road Nov. 16 in celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the China International Famine Relief Commission. Dr. C. T. Wang, Ambassador-designate to the United States, and Chairman of the Commission, was unable to be present. Mayor Wu Te chen, who was one of the many prominent guests present, delivered a message of greetings to the gathering. Immediately afterward, the principal speaker of the occasion, G. Findlay Andrew, made a stirring speech calling for support for the good cause to fight against two everpresent and insoluble problems of human existence—Pain and Suffering.

How to Develop Sino-Russian "Cordial Relations" in the Near Future

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

ON November 8, under the auspices of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, a celebration of the 19th anniversary of the Bolshevisk Revolution was conducted in the New Capital Theater in Nanking with an attendance of 1,000 people. The celebration was started by a bowing before the national flags of the two nations. In the absence of Sun Fo, Chairman of the Association, Chang Hsi-man presided over the function and made the principal speech. G. Melamede, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, spoke on behalf of D. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China. After the speeches, a newsreel was exhibited showing, first the launching of the "Northern Expedition" in 1926 and the reviewing of the Chinese land forces by General Chiang Kai-shek and General Feng Yu-hsiang, and then pictures showing living conditions and reconstruction work in Soviet Rusisa. The meeting was adjourned after a photo-taking.

In Shanghai we have a Sino-American Trade Association, and in Nanking we also have a Sino-French Cultural Association. But none of these has held any celebration on July 4th to commemorate the famous Declaration of Independence by the Colonies; or on July 11 to commemorate the Fall of the Bastille; or on October 10 to commemorate the historic revolution when China astonished the whole world with her debut as a modern democracy! But this time, in the Capital, for the first time, a celebration of the Bolshevisk Revolution was actually held. Will this mean the opening of a new era in Sino-Russian history, when both of them will improve and cultivate their relations and arrive at a better understanding, leading to the formation of a Sino-Russian "Cordial Entente," Sino-Russian co-operation, etc., in the very near future,—which we have been hoping for so anxiously!

The U.S.S.R. of Today!

At the entrance to the New Capital Theater each attendant was given a 4-page pamphlet on the "U.S.S.R. of Today," issued by the Cultural Association, in the Chinese and English languages. This pamphlet describes how "in the 20 years of its existence, the Soviet Union has demonstrated itself as a first-rate industrial country." Continuing, the pamphlet says:

> "Having, as a powerful foundation the steady and undoubted bloom of its industry and collectivized rural economy and the progress of scientific and cultural researches, the U.S.S.R. has become the mighty stronghold of democracy against the brutal fascism and war-mongers. The country's industry develops by an unprecendented scale: 1936 figures are as follows: Pig-iron, 14.05 million tons; Steel, 16.00 million tons; Rolled iron, 12.02 million tons; Coal, 135.00 million tons; Timber, 238.58 million cubic meters; paper, 858.06 million tons; Looms, 32,000 pieces.
>
> "With fulfilment in 1937 of building up of the Grand Canal—Volga-Moscow—the inland Metropolis of U.S.S.R.—Moscow—is being transformed into the 'Port of Five Seas'. The collectivization of its rural economy has given to many million peasantry easy chances to attain the goal of well-being. The tractors and combines have come to replace the old wooden plough and sickle. Who will not rejoice to hear the merry songs of happy collective-farmers?
>
> "The Land of Soviets is a friendly family of liberated people meeting no hindrance in their endeavor to create a national culture. What care and attention meet the children of all nationalities in the 'Unusual Palace' and in the 'International Home'!"

The pamphlet also mentions the Russian heroes on wings, who struggle to eclipse world's records; thus Russian aviators have hopped for "historic non-stop flights to the shores of the Pacific Ocean across the icy unpeopled spaces of the Far North." The same literature also mentions that the "mighty Red Army is guarding the peaceful labor of workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R.," and "the imposing parade of motorized infantry, cavalry, artillery units and tanks," while "Marshal Voroshilov accepts the congratulations of military attaches of all nations," etc.

Some Impressions—"Our Progress Is Too Slow!"

After attending the celebration and seeing the pictures, together with our previous study of the Russian events, we, the Chinese, could not but be strongly impressed with the fact that our progress, when compared with other lately revived nations, is too slow! The Bolshevisk Revolution broke out in 1917. But through their energetic and intensive efforts, the enforcement of the First 5-Year Industrial Plan and the construction of the Trans-Turk Railway were completed earlier than the scheduled time. By 1936—or in a period of less than 20 years—Russia has already become a highly industrialized and mechanized nation. By the time when the First 5-Year Industrial Plan was put into exercution, practically all machines used in the factories or plants had to be imported. But today, Russia almost leads the world in machine-manufacture, only second to America. According to other information (see *Life Weekly*, Vol. 1., No., 23. p. 297), the annual production in Russia increased by 20% in 1935, and 33.7% in 1936 as against 5% in America. The production of industrial outputs in Russia today is twice that of Germany; or two and-a-half times that in Great Britain; or more than half of that in America.

The pictures have also shown us that the communist leaders and dictators must have paid special attention to the development of the "Youth Movement" and the physical development of their people. According to other information (see *Hwa Pao*, Nanking, dated November 9), in 1914-15, there were only 70,160 children in the primary schools; 220,000 students in middle schools, and 565,000 students in higher schools. But by 1935-36, there are 11,023,000 children in the primary schools; 10,230,000 students in middle schools, and 4,467,000 in higher schools. So Soviet Russia has proudly claimed that she has "wiped out her illiteracy!"

The Chinese Revolution broke out in 1911, and the Chinese Nationalist Movement broke out in 1926. But from the standpoint of progress, our neighbor has apparently made more progress than we have. The present state of illiteracy in China remains almost the same as before. According to our information, out of the total population in Chahar Province, 97% of them still remain illiterate. So we urge the Chinese educators to dovote themselves to wipe out the illiteracy in the country, and the Chinese industrial leaders to intensify and "re-double" their efforts towards the economic and industrial development of this young Republic. In China, in any industrial undertaking, it takes years of planning; another year of "investigation"; and further years of re-planning and raising of funds, etc. As a result, most of the projects remain as yet only "paper reconstructions," or they take too many years before a start can be made. Such bad practice should be done away with. Hereafter, the higher authorities, in their instructions, should set a definite time-limit within which a project should be in operation.

Secondly, in our opinion, to hold a joint celebration of the revolution, etc. is only a superficiality of our friendship, which alone will not lead us to Sino-Russo "co-operation" or a "cordial entente" in the near future. Both China and Russia must "re-double" their efforts before our "goal" can be reached!

Another "Sun-Joffe Joint Statement" Suggested

(1) It is recalled that in January, 1923, a joint statement was issued in Shanghai by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and M. Joffe which reads:—

> "Dr. Sun Yat-sen holds that the communist order or even the Soviet system cannot actually be introduced into China because there do not exist here the conditions for the successful establishment of either communism or sovietism. This view is entirely shared by M. Joffe, who is further of the opinion that China's paramount and most pressing problem is to achieve national unification and attain full independence; and regarding this great task he has assured Dr. Sun that China has the warmest sympathy of the Russian people and can count on the support of Russia."

This statement showed not only that the "most cordial friendly relations existed between tne two men," but also marked "the beginning of a period of close cooperation on the part of the governments of Russia and Canton" (Morse-MacNair: "Far Eastern International Relations," p.716).

Therefore, it occurs to us that it will be timely and useful if some leaders in power in Moscow today would issue a similar statement, not only re-affirming that "the communist order or even the Soviet system cannot actually be introduced into China . . .," but also assuring the Chinese leaders and authorities that the communists have abandoned their former policy of world revolution in China, and that they will not indulge in promoting Chinese communist activities in China. We suggest the issuing of such a statement by the Moscow leaders for two reasons: First: this statement will remind the Chinese leaders in power today of the definite change from the former communist policy, and will do much to clarify the many doubts in the minds of the Chinese leaders who, apparently, have had a bad impression of the many subversive activities of the "advisors" from Moscow in the past; and whose impression is so deeply rooted that they conclude that to co-operate with Russia today is "下策," meaning the poorest policy."

Secondly, we understand that the Chinese communists today have changed their policy, and they are willing to co-operate with the Kuomintang to fight against Japan. They are even willing "to liquidate the few remaining Soviet districts" in China. (For details, see *The Shanghai Evening Post*, dated October 31, 1936). Outwardly, the opportunity should be grasped and there should be no difficulty for the Chinese leaders to effect national unification, and to make the Sino-Japanese crisis a "blessing in disguise" to the nation! But, unfortunately, the Chinese leaders believe that the Chinese communists are receiving support from

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the Third Internationale, so they must be suppressed by force. For this reason, the best Chinese troops under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan are now fighting a most bloody battle with the Chinese communists in Kansu. "The battle is said to be one of the fiercest fought between the government troops and the communists in Kansu . . . . The communists sustained heavy losses, the government losses also were considerable." (see *The Shanghai Evening Post*, dated November 9). Indeed, it is a great pity that during the unprecedented crisis which endaugers the nation today (when the nation is facing another invasion from the aggressor, and warfare within is still going on) and that the best trained and best equipped troops, such as General Hu's, are not being despatched to the Eastern Suiyuan "front" to fight against the invaders, but are fighting within. Therefore, to issue another "joint statement," and to give the Chinese leaders further assurances will not only be the quickest and most effective way to cultivate Sino-Russian "cordial relations," but also one of the practical ways to enable the Chinese nation to cease to treat the Chinese communists as if they were "bitter enemies" and to come to an amicable settlement with them. We urge Moscow to take this step immediately. When this is done, we will advise Nanking that good statesmanship demands that there should be a change of our policy towards Russia and the Chinese communists, in spite of our "bitter experiences in the past!"

Reassertion of Chinese Sovereignty Over Outer Mongolia Suggested

(2) In the pictures which we saw, mention was made about "Autonomous Mongolia," meaning, of course, Outer Mongolia. We can not agree with the word—"autonomous." China has always considered Outer Mongolia as a part of China. The Moscow leaders must remember that in the past the Chinese authorities have made many attempts to induce the Mongolians to come under Chinese administration when they attempted to declare their independence. The Russian authorities must also remember that in the Sino-Russian Agreement of May 31, 1924, "China's sovereignty over Outer Mongolia was specifically recognized and evacuation of Russian troops therefrom was to be arranged by a commission." (Morse-MacNair: *Far Eastern International Relations*, p.678).

Therefore, another quicker and more effective way to cultivate Sino-Russian "cordial relations" will be for Moscow to voluntarily suggest to the Chinese Government to send some high officials to Barga to take over the administration, and at the same time, to exercise their influence over the Mongolian leaders or princes to submit themselves to the Chinese control. Today, Japan attempts to wrest Inner Mongolia from China, but Russia returns Outer Mongolia to China. Today, Japan has stamped under foot the 9-Power Treaty guaranteering the "territorial and administrative integrity of China" and all other international agreements, but Russia lives up to her promises and to the letter and spirit of the Sino-Russian Agreement of 1924! Just imagine the difference of the impressions which will be made in the Chinese mind! Today, out of two neighbors, China is looking for a "friend," and Russia will become the Chinese choice if she would take such a step!

Sino-Russian "Mutual Assistance Pact" Suggested

"(3) When all these steps have been taken, both China and Russia should further sign a "Mutual Assistance Pact," of the same character as the Franco-Russian Mutual Assistance Pact, to establish a "Collective Security System" in the Pacific! Nanking leaders are reminded that the political systems in France and Russia are by no means the same, yet they concluded a mutual assistance pact. It is because the necessity of the situation demands that France and Russia must work hand-in-hand to save both of them. What is true of France and Russia in the West, is more true of China and Russia in the East. The gravity of our crisis demands that such a pact should be signed at the earliest possible date, and the necessity of the situation demands that Russia and China must co-operate with each other to save both of them!

Nanking, November 12, 1936.

Six Hundred Shanghai Settlement Employees Oppose Proposed Retrenchment Policy

Six hundred Chinese officials and employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council held a meeting Nov. 13, when they voiced their opposition to the retrenchment policy being adopted by the Council, aiming at dismissing a number of Chinese officials and reducing salaries of others. After Chu Lien-shian, the chairman, had made his opening speech, a Chinese representative of the special committee formed by the Council to study the retrenchment policy made a report on the findings of his committee. As a result of heated discussions it was decided that the policy should be opposed. In the event of dismissals or reduction of salaries, the Chinese should be treated on an equal footing as foreigners working for the Council, it was decided. Those attending the meeting were asked to send in their suggestions or proposals.

Interviews With Mao Tse-tung, Communist Leader

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Concluded from last week)

Q. What, in your opinion, should be the main strategy to be followed in this "war of liberation"?

A. The strategy should be that of a war of maneuver, over an extended, shifting and indefinite front: a strategy depending for success on a high degree of mobility in difficult terrain, and featured by swift attack and withdrawal, swift concentration and dispersal. It will be a large-scale war of maneuver rather than a simple positional war characterized by extensive trenchwork, deep-massed lines and heavy fortifications. Our strategy and tactics must be conditioned by the theater in which the war will take place, and this dictates a war of maneuver.

This does not mean the abandonment of vital strategic points, which can be defended in positional warfare as long as profitable. But the pivotal strategy must be a war of maneuver and important reliance must be placed on guerilla and partisan tactics. Fortified warfare must be utilized, but it will be of auxiliary and ultimately of secondary strategic importance.

Geographically the theater of the war is so vast that it is possible for us to pursue mobile warfare with the utmost efficiency and with a telling effect on a slow-moving war-machine like Japan's, cautiously feeling its way in front of fierce rear-guard actions. Deep-line concentration and the exhausting defense of a vital position or two on a narrow front would be to throw away all the tactical advantages of our geography and economic organization, and to repeat the mistake of the Abyssinians. Our strategy and tactics must aim to avoid great decisive battles in the early stages of the war, and gradually to break the morale, the fighting spirit and the military efficiency of the living forces of the enemy.

The mistake of the Abyssinians, quite aside from the internal political weaknesses of their position, was that they attempted to hold a deep front, enabling the Fascists to bombard, gas and strike with their technically stronger military machines at heavy immobile concentrations, exposing themselves to vital organic injury.

Besides the regular Chinese troops we should create, direct, and politically and militarily equip great numbers of partisan and guerilla detachments among the peasantry. What has been accomplished by the anti-Japanese Volunteer units of this type in Manchuria is only a only a very minor demonstration of the latent power of resistance that can be mobilized from the peasantry of all China. Properly led and organized, such units can keep the Japanese busy 24 hours a day and worry them to death.

It must be remembered that the war will be fought in China. This means that the Japanese will be entirely surrounded by a hostile Chinese people. The Japanese will be forced to move in all their provisions and guard them, maintaining troops along all lines of communications, and heavily garrisoning their bases in Manchuria and Japan as well.

The process of the war will present to China the possibility of capturing many Japanese prisoners, arms, ammunition, war machines, etc. A point will be reached where it will become more and more possible to engage Japan's armies on a basis of positional warfare, using fortifications, deep entrenchment, etc., for as the war progresses the technical equipment of the anti-Japanese forces will greatly improve, and will be reinforced by important foreign help. Japan's economy will crack under the strain of a long expensive occupation of China and the morale of her forces will break under the trial of a war of innumerable but indecisive battles. The great reservoirs of human material in the Chinese people will still be pouring men ready to fight for their freedom into our front lines long after the tidal flood of Japanese imperialism has wrecked itself on the hidden reefs of Chinese resistance.

All these and other factors will condition the war and will enable us to make the final and decisive attacks on Japan's fortifications and strategic bases and to drive Japan's army of occupation from China.

Japanese officers and soldiers captured and disarmed by us will be welcomed and will be well-treated. They will not be killed. They will be treated in a brotherly way. Every method will be adopted to make the Japanese proletarian soldiers, with whom we have no quarrel, stand up and oppose their own Fascist oppressors. Our slogan will be, "Unite and oppose the common oppressors, the Fascist leaders." Anti-Fascist Japanese troops are our friends, and there is no conflict in our aims.

On the United Front

Paoan, Sept. 23, 1936

Q. Will you please explain the United Front policy of the Communist Party and its change in attitude toward the Kuomintang governments.

A. Three main factors have influenced the decision leading to the policy announced in our recent manifesto (issued August 25, at Pao-an, and addressed to the Kuomintang.—E. S.).

First of all the seriousness of Japanese aggression: it is becoming more intensified every day, and is so formidable a menace that before it all the forces of China must unite. Besides the Communist Party we recognize the existence of other parties and forces in China, of course, and the strongest of these is the Kuomintang. Without cooperation our strength at present is insufficient to resist Japan in war. Nanking must participate. The Kuomintang and the Communist Party are the two main political forces in China, and if they continue to fight now in civil war the effect will be unfavorable for the anti-Japanese movement.

Secondly, since last August (1935), the Communist Party has been urging, by manifesto, a union of all parties in China for the purpose of resisting Japan, and to this program the populace has responded with sympathy. Today the Chinese people, as well as many patriotic officials, are eager to see the reunion of the two parties for the purpose of national salvation. They are eager to see an end to the civil war. Without it, the movement for resisting Japan is faced with great obstacles.

The third point is that many patriotic elements even in the Kuomintang now favor a reunion with the Communist Party. Certain anti-Japanese elements, even in the Nanking government, and Nanking's own armies, are today ready to unite because of the peril to our national existence.

These are the main characteristics of the present situation in China, and because of them we are obliged to reconsider, in detail, the concrete formula under which such cooperation in the national liberation movement can become possible. Such a formula has, in fact, been proposed in our recent negotiations with the Kuomintang. The fundamental point of unity which we insist upon is the national liberation anti-Japanese principle. In order to realize it we believe there must be established a National Defense Democratic Government, within a national defense democratic republic. Its main tasks must be (1) to resist the foreign invader, (2) to grant popular rights to the masses of the people, and (3) to intensify the development of the country's economy.

Such a program fulfills the will of the people at present and will win their unanimous support, and this is why the Soviet government favors the establishment of such a united people's democratic government.

We will support a parliamentary form of representative government, an anti-Japanese salvation government, a government which protects and supports all popular patriotic groups. If such a republic is established the Chinese Soviets will become a part of it. We will realize in our areas the same measures for a democratic parliamentary form of government as are realized in the rest of China.

Q. Does that mean that the laws of such a government would also apply in Soviet districts?

A. Yes.

Q. Does it mean that the present laws of the Soviets, especially on the land question, will be nullified?

A. If and when the formation of a united front with Nanking is realized, that problem can easily be settled.

Of course we realize that Japan and pro-Japanese elements in China will violently oppose this program. Its principles are directly opposed to their own interests. But the Chinese people will welcome it and we believe will fight to realize it. Everyone who still has a conscience must feel that the alternative (i.e., if the united front is not achieved and civil war continues—E. S.), which is subjugation by Japanese imperialism, means extinction for the Chinese people.

Part of the Kuomintang, we know, is already opposed to accepting further humiliation at the hands of the Japanese. Among the people, among all classes, among army men, scientists, students, merchants, policemen, professional people, as well as among our own workers and peasants, there are already organized anti-Japanese patriotic groups, and with these groups we want wholeheartedly to shake hands and cooperate. We hope that such elements will form a united force to overcome the influence of the Japanophiles. We hope that such elements will help to restore and once more to realize Sun Yat-sen's basic principles in the Great Revolution, i.e., (1) alliance with the U.S.S.R. and those countries which treat China as an equal, (2) union with the Chinese Communist Party, and (3) fundamental protection of the interests of the Chinese working classes. We hope such elements will help to realize the final will of Sun Yat-sen and oppose Japanese imperialism.

If such a movement develops in the Kuomintang we are prepared to cooperate with and support it, and to form a united front against imperialism such as existed in 1925-27. We are convinced that this is the only way left to save our nation. If such a program is realized we need not fear Japan. Japanese imperialism is incapable of defeating a really united, armed and organized Chinese people.

Meanwhile, however, Japan hopes to form an anti-Red front of her own. This in reality means a front of subjugation, for the Chinese people. We want to form a national liberation front, and success for it will mean victory in the anti-Japanese struggle, and a victory, ultimately, for world peace. For only by such a victory can the Chinese people march hand in hand with all the free peoples of the earth.

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Q. What exactly do you mean by "representative" government? What, for example, would you insist upon as the minimum demand for suffrage?

A. Suffrage should be universal, without any qualifications of property, position, education or sex.

Q. If such a program is accepted by Nanking, will the Red Army agree to change its name and submit to the higher command of Nanking?

A. We recognize (as mentioned in an earlier interview) that in an anti-Japanese war there must be a unified command of the national armies, but we also believe that the war council must be representative. It should be emphasized that this is only possible on the basis of the anti-Japanese liberation front. Some Kuomintang members also talk of "unification," but not to support the national liberation and anti-imperialist movement. In reality it is perfectly clear that without real anti-imperialist struggle there can be no unification of the country.

Whether or not the Red Army changes its name depends upon the conditions of the reunion.

Q. Does the new policy mean recognition by the Communist Party that national liberation must be established before class revolution can be accomplished?

A. It is and has been all along a principle of the Communist Party that in this stage the anti-imperialist drive must be realized, so that our emphasis on the national struggle against Japan does not, fundamentally, represent any new thesis. At the same time, as already pointed out, we believe the anti-Japanese movement can only be made effective if realized simultaneously with the liberation of the oppressed peasantry and the realization of Sun Yat-sen's third point, i.e., the protection of the interests of the workers.

Q. Does the United Front policy mean that the Communist Party is willing to give up, or postpone indefinitely, the practice of land confiscation from landlords and redistribution to poor and landless peasants?

A. This will also have to be decided upon with the development of the anti-Japanese movement. However, we are confident that the anti-Japanese program cannot be realized without relief to the peasantry. Agrarian revolution, as you know, is of bourgeois character. It is beneficial to the development of capitalism. We are not opposed to the development of capitalism now in China, but against imperialism. This principle meets the demands of all democratic elements in the country and we support it wholeheartedly.

Q. Would not the realization of the United Front on this basis in actual effect mean an immediate declaration of war on Japan?

A. Yes, quite possibly if the reunion were proclaimed today war might begin tomorrow.

NOTE:—In conversation with various Soviet functionaries I was assured that the Soviet government might agree to change the name of the Soviets, as well as that of the Red Army. On the latter's banners already the inscription has been altered from "Workers and Peasants Red Army" to "Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Vanguard Red Army." It has been suggested in informal "Red-White" talks that the Soviet districts might change their name to the "Experimental Area" or "Special Administrative Districts." Generally there seems to be a willingness among the Communists to make such changes in nomenclature as might facilitate an agreement, but not fundamentally affect the independent role of the Communist Party and the Red Army. The Communists evidently will not insist upon representation in the Cabinet of the proposed "democratic republic." They would be prepared to submit to its disclpline. The point of universal suffrage would perhaps not be insisted upon. But a central demand would be the guarantee of civil liberties, of the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, and the release of political prisoners. The Communist Párty, I was also assured by Chairman Mao, would be willing to agree not to organize mass movements opposed to the principles of the National Salvation United Front, and not to "promote" class struggle.—EDGAR SNOW.

Peiping, Nov. 5, 1936.

Nanking to Become Art Center, Says Dr. Chu Ming-yi

A steady stream of high government officials and foreign diplomats visited the National Institute of Drama and Music and the National Art Gallery which were thrown open to the public at Nanking, Nov. 12. Prominent among those present were President Lin Sen, Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, and Willys R. Peck, Counsellor of the American Embassy. A prediction made by Dr. Chu Ming-yi, former Secretary-General of the National Government, who was also present, was that with the establishment of these two institutes, Nanking will in the near future become the center of arts, music and drama of the nation.

Slavery in New China

BY EARL H. LEAF

PLACING two hundred dollars in the hand of the go-between after a few days of bargaining, my good friend Wang purchased a very pretty 12-year-old slave girl, Hsiu-ying, as a wedding anniversary gift for his wife.

Before many moons had passed, serious domestic difficulties arose in connection with the girl and Wang was on the point of selling her. For one thing, Wang was sorely disappointed that his wife, usually of a gentle disposition, displayed such a fiery temper and ill-will towards the little slave, beating her with a bamboo rod or a Frenchheeled slipper on the slightest provocation and scolding, even cursing, the youngster without cause. Wang pitied Hsiu-ying and protested the treatment several times until soon he found his house divided into two camps: his wife on one side and the slave girl and himself on the other. This was a false and intolerable situation so he decided to sell Hsiu-ying immediately after the Chinese New Year Festival.

Wang, an intelligent and educated man, had been sending the girl to primary school where she had been showing excellent progress considering the lost time. After school hours, Hsiu-ying had plenty of washing, ironing, cleaning and other household chores to perform but there should have been ample time for play as well as work and study.

One day Wang by chance discovered Hsiu-ying had played hookey from school and had gone to the early matinee in a Chinese theater. Returning home, he asked the girl where she had been in the afternoon and Hsiu-ying said she had been in school until four o'clock. Exasperated at the truancy and the lie, Wang took her across his knee, pulled down her little pants and paddled her pink backside until it was black and blue.

Hsiu-ying never played hookey again, but the amazing thing to Wang was the change in his wife's attitude towards the slave girl. Not only was she tolerant of the child's mistakes and childish forgetfulness, but she actually began to feel an affection for her. Once or twice later Wang again had cause to spank her and lecture her severely and Mrs. Wang even defended the child. Soon the domestic situation as regards the three of them became quiet normal and happy.

Puzzling over the pyschological aspects of the affair, my friend began to realize that his wife had been jealous of the slave, which accounted for her behavior. She believed that Hsiu-ying had been brought into the home eventually to become a concubine—fulfilling a historic role, abundantly described in the Chinese theater and literature, as well as in the daily life of the people today. Wang's action in chastising the girl so severely made Wang *tai tai* realize that her husband's attitude was more that of a father than a master who sought a slave-concubine. Hsiu-ying has since learned that her "adopted father" can be very severe when given cause and it has been a long time since she has felt the switch. She is given the status of a daughter in the house and certainly she is better off mentally, physically and morally than she was in her own miserable original home.

Although I have mentioned $200 as the purchase price of Hsiu-ying, that figure is higher than the usual price for a slave girl of that age. Hsiu-ying happened to show promise of budding into an exceptionally beautiful young lady but the average girl slave price is from $50 to $150. Slave boys are priced about 50 per cent higher. There is no regular schedule of prices and the figure fixed upon in any given transaction would depend among many factors; the existing supply and demand, the child's health and appearance, the financial status of the purchaser and other special conditions. Buying and selling of slaves is usually accomplished through the medium of a go-between. Until a couple of years ago a number of slave brokers were operating in the French Concession but these no longer exist, as far as I have been able to discover. It was then possible to telephone the broker your needs and his representative would call at your house to examine your credentials or recommendations (merely a precautionary measure against police) and would then produce "samples" of children on hand, fitting the description you gave him on the telephone. The deal required only a few moments and you were in possession of the child and a written contract stating your "legal" right to the tot.

Two or three years ago when in the midst of an effort to learn Shanghai dialect "as she is spoke," I had a whim to experiment with living among Chinese of various classes. One month I lived with the wealth, beauty and fashion in the most fashionable and expensive section of Shanghai, the second month found me in a rooming house in Hwa Kee Avenue containing eleven dancing girls and one lone man (myself), the third month I dwelt in a typical noisy, smelly, seething lane in the Wayside district inhabited by a class of $20 a month servants, clerks and petty factory straw bosses. On my right was a very industrious tinsmith, on my left was a houseful of mah jongg fiends and directly across the lane, also on the second floor looking directly into my rooms, was a small silk filiature employing about twelve girls, two of them very flirtatious and quite attractive.

Several times during my month in this lane a slave peddler made the rounds, calling out his wares boldly and carrying two children, a boy and a girl, in baskets slung from the pole over his shoulder.

Once I called the peddler into the house for a closer inspection of the tiny unfortunates. Both were four years old and in a bad state of health, particularly the boy whose head was scabby with disease. Being a foreigner, the peddler immediately boosted his price to $30 for each. We had been talking in the doorway and of course every footloose person in the lane was standing around listening to my bargaining. My neighbors advised me against buying either of these two and offered to bring an old lady who would sell either or both of her two six and seven year old daughters for the same price.

I did not happen to be in the market for a slave just then but I could have looked at hundreds of prospects if I had wanted. Even in "good times" slaves are bountiful in the market.

Most people prefer to obtain their slaves direct from the parents (with the aid of a go-between, of course) so they can be assured that the child is not subject to any hereditary diseases. A poor family willing to sell a son or daughter can always be found with great ease.

Actual enforcement of the strict anti-slavery laws promulgated by the Chinese Government will be difficult for many years to come. As an organized business, the slave traffic is already doomed but buying and selling through individuals still flourishes. There are many evils attendant upon the widespread slavery in China but it is safe to say most of the slaves are not treated cruelly. The majority are used for domestic duties and there are no large factories or farms operated by slave labor. The evils that exist in other slave countries are absent here as both master and slave are of the same race and because China is and always has been essentially democratic. Slave-concubines have ruled China through weak emperors. Some of the great women of Chinese history have been slaves or ex-slaves. Many a glamorous dancing girl in the Shanghai cabarets are "growed-up" slave girls.

Girls happen to be the most numerous of slaves because they are the first to be sold when a family becomes destitute, because they are better than boys in domestic work around the house, they are less likely to run away and they bring in a handsome return, in the form of wedding gifts, when they are finally married off. Additionally, a rich man would like to have a number of girl slaves in his house in the hope some would blossom into beautiful flowers that could be so conveniently plucked. Chinese laws were very strict in making a slave girl, who bears a child for the master of the house, his secondary wife. The child legally, if not actually, was on equal status with other children of the first wife.

Indeed, the girl slave is so often petted and pampered, dressed in fine silks and expensive jewelry. Girls are seldom sold a second time and when they grow up they are entitled to marry and thus gain their freedom, while boys formerly could only earn their freedom by purchase. Boys are often bought by heirless couples and are adopted and loved like true sons.

The best age for buying a slave is around ten years. Before that age, the child is less useful in housework or other chores and there is a prolonged expense and delay before the investment begins to pay dividends. Older children, on the other hand, are commencing to have ideas of their own and are more likely to run away when vexed.

Investigations have shown that most of the inmates of houses of prostitution are slave girls forced into that life and many sing-song girls also are the property of the houses. If she is lucky and finds some rich admirer, she can pay her "debts" to the house and obtain her freedom. Frequently, then, she will remain in the house and one of her first resolutions is to save money and buy herself a slave girl. Virtually all the children that are so numerous in every sing-song house, are slaves belonging either to the house or to the singing girls themselves. These tots not only are maid servants but also constitute a form of "old-age insurance." They are treated well and it is understood that when they grow up and are married or "in business," they will take care of the mistress if the latter has no business, no husband or other source of income.

Debt slavery is another form practiced in middle China. Destitute parents will "pawn" their daughters for a three-year period upon payment of a specified sum. Sometimes, of course, these girls earn huge fees if they are fortunate enough to find the proper clients.

Self slavery is not uncommon. I know two sisters in Tientsin who sold themselves into a sing-song house. Their mother arranged for them to marry a certain degenerate merchant prince whom the girls detested. The mother demanded they marry him. She was an avaricious soul and coveted the substantial "gift" the old wretch had promised her. The two girls sold themselves to a sing-song house for a sum equal to that which the old man had promised, and they gave the money to their mother. The last time I saw the girls they told me their mother had squandered the money on opium and mah jongg, had "repented" her action and was now seeking reconciliation with her two daughters—which, I am happy to report, they rejected.

Another evil adjunct to slavery is kidnapping but under the new Chinese laws any slave can obtain her freedom by the simple process of telling the corner policeman who will guide her through the proper channels and see that she is free from further threats and deprivation of her freedom. The new anti-slavery laws cannot eliminate slavery at once but they can and do give every slave a

chance to be free if she wishes and has the courage to make the break.

The good ladies of Hongkong often fuss a great deal about the slave girls, known in that dialect as "mu tsai" and in mandarin as "ya t'o". Investigations show that even though the girls are advised freedom is theirs for the mere asking, still they will not admit their slave status and efforts to aid this class of unfortunates are made extremely difficult by the victims themselves.

The economic factor is also important as they fear the "great unknown" and are willing to endure suffering and ill treatment in preference to freedom without the assurance of the daily rice bowl. Slavery is more prevalent in South China than in Central and North China where there are thousands of well-to-do families without slaves.

During the past two years there have been a few well publicized court cases involving cruelty to slaves. The severe sentences imposed upon the offenders have proven a great deterrent to extreme cruelty to slaves.

Personally I have known as many cases involving persecution of young wives by selfish, cruel domineering mother-in-laws, as persecution of young slave girls by their masters.

Chinese slaves, on the whole, are in a better position and enjoy more advantiages than the pitiful child laborers in Japanese and Chinese factories who may toil ten and twelve hours a day for years earning a wage which never frees them of debt and never proves sufficient for rice and clothes—complete slaves to their "masters," the factory managers and labor contractors, despite the fiction that they are free wage-earners. As compared with slaves of other countries, they treated like human beings and are given more opportunity to rise above and beyond their slave status. Legal adoption is becoming more prevalent and would even become general except for the expense and trouble involved. Owners frequently become deeply attached to their wards, provide them with an education and make a real effort to obtain a good marriage for them.

Sino-British Friendship Emphasized by Singapore Paper

Asserting that China knows the value of Great Britain's friendship and knows the one direction from which help is likeliest to come in the event of war, the leading editorial in the *Straits Times* of Singapore, Nov. 11 predicted that the visits of British economists and politicians to China, and the recent exchange of visits by Sir Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Hongkong, and Cantonese leaders would doubtless have a profound effect on Sino-British relations.

At present the *Straits Times* asserted, relations between China and Great Britain are more cordial than at any other time in the present century, and the friendly relations now being built up by the Hongkong Governor may mark the beginning of vital changes in the Far Eastern situation.

Open Sino-British friendship, the *Straits Times* continued, would remove the imminence of a threatening war in the Orient, since Japan would be forced to recognize the importance of British assistance to China in the event of war.

Turning to the Philippines, the editorial stated that Filipinos are less anxious for independence now that they realize the hopelessness of standing alone if American connections are severed. The Philippines would not, the *Straits Times* continued, turn to Japan for assistance since their independence would then obviously end. The Philippines must finally conclude that independence depends on the friendship and protection of America, the editorial continued. "What, then, would be more natural than to look for a Sino-British alliance, with the possible support of the Netherlands?"

National Government Confers Decorations on 752 Officials

The National Government Nov. 12 conferred decorations on 752 officials, military, civil and Party, in celebration of 71st birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic. In addition to two kinds of decorations, namely the Order of the Brilliant Jade for civil officials, and the Orders of Paoting and Yun Hui for army officers, medals in commemoration of the Northern Expedition of 1926-27 were also awarded, all in recognition of the recipients' meritorious services to the State. The only woman on the honours list, Mme, Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the president of the Executive Yuan, was awarded the Third Class Order of Yun Hui, in view of her services as General-Secretary of the Aviation Board.

Four prominent Shanghai officials were among the recipients. Heading the list was Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai, who was given the Third Class Order of Brilliant Jade.

Ling Kan-hou, chairman of the Shanghai Bankers' Assocation, was awarded the Fourth Class Order of Brilliant Jade, Lient-Gen. Tsai Ching-chun and Yang-Hu, Director of the Public Safety Bureau and Garrison Commandant for Shanghai and Woosung respectively, were given military decorations, the former Fourth Class Order of Yun Hui and the latter Third Class Order of Yun Hui as well as the Medal in commemoration of the Northern Expedition.

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The Overseas Chinese in the Netherlands Indies

BY WANG SHAN-YU

THE Chinese population in the N.I. is over 1,234,000, nearly a half of which are residing in Java and Madura, while the rest are scattered throughout the various other islands. Most of the Chinese in the N.I. are engaged in business, but the number of laborers working in the tin mines, in the plantations and in fisheries is not small. In 1930, when the business depression began to sweep the N.I., there were altogether 80,000 Chinese laborers throughout the Outer Territories.*

According to the statistics compiled by the Dutch Government, the distribution of overseas Chinese engaged in the various occupations is as follows: About 13.3% of the whole Chinese population are engaged as independent business men with moderate capital. Workers having incomes from 5 to 70 guilders represent 60% of the total population, but a great part of them are more or less connected with commerce. This alone is enough to verify that the Chinese traders occupy a leading position in the retail trade of the country. Big capitalists and manufacturers there are not a few, but they represent only 1.25% of the total number of Chinese in that country. However, in view of the extraordinary developments that have taken place during the last few decades in that insular empire, many of the Chinese manufacturers and industrialists there have been able to build up extensive establishments. Their branches and agents are found in almost every important commercial center of the world. Recently, many Chinese merchants have endeavored more and more to handle direct import, as they become more familiar with large scale merchandising methods.

The reason why most of the Chinese in that country engage in commerce lies, to some measure, in the fact that the Chinese have from the outset been denied of the right of landownership. Like other alien inhabitants, whether Asiatics or Europeans, the Chinese, including those having Dutch nationality, are prohibited from owning land, but leasing of land for periods not exceeding 75 years is granted to them. The great sugar industry of Java, in which the Chinese have a large share, rests upon lands voluntarily rented by the native owners.

Politically the Chinese hold a position which is usually occupied by a minority people. In the legislative body, provincial and municipal councils, the Chinese send representatives, but their number is very negligible and their influence is insignificant. Of the 60 members of the Volksraad (People's Council), 5 of them are Chinese, and in the Provincial and the municipal councils the Chinese representatives hold about the same relative number of seats. In Sourabaya Municipality where the Chinese population is about 40,000 (including a small number of Arabians who are usually grouped together with the Chinese in the making of census), as compared with 130,000 natives and 20,000 Europeans, the proportion of representatives is as follows: 5 Chinese and Arabians, 10 natives and 16 Netherlanders. The above clearly shows that the Chinese are not fully represented in the assemblies as the Netherlanders.

Chinese Rights Narrowly Limited

Theoretically the Chinese are eligible to hold positions in the civil services, but here again their right is narrowly limited. No Chinese, up to the present, hold positions of high rank in the administrative field. There are indeed many Chinese leaders, mostly important tradesmen, appointed to govern each Chinese community with the military titles of Lieutenant, Captain, or Major, but these officials can not be considered as regular ones, merely as representatives of the Chinese communities—what they have filled are semi-official positions.

The Chinese community there is divided into two groups: the Chinese and the native-born Chinese. More or less the native-born Chinese have become more Indonesized than Chinesized. As Dr. Soetomo, Japanese leader, once said, "The Java born Chinese dream more about Java than about China." What he actually means is that the native-born Chinese are more close to the Japanese than the Chinese as far as customs and language are concerned.

Until recently few women were found among the Chinese immigrants, and as a result intermarriage between the Chinese and the natives was rather common. The offsprings of such intermarriage naturally differ from the new immigrants in their outlook, customs, culture and language. These differences are more apparent among those who have received Dutch education. Generally the well-off people send their sons to the Dutch schools.

Apart from the above differences there is another important factor which has estranged the native-born Chinese from their China-born compatriots and that is the keen competition between the two groups in business circles. The new immigrants, by their ability to undersell their competitors in view of their low living standard, have in some places displaced the native-born Chinese traders and rendered their already precarious conditions more difficult. The result is that the native-born Chinese entertain a grudge against the new comers. Whether or not this ill-feeling will develop into an open rupture between the native-born and new immigrants, as has arisen in Siam recently, we do not know. But it is to be hoped that the Chinese government will investigate the situation to see if something may be done to bring the relation between the two groups of Chinese community in that country to a smoother and more amicable status.

As an individual the oversea Chinese in the N.I. has shown a good working power but collectively they have failed to achieve any real result. Commercially, educationally, politically and culturally, they haven't as yet built themselves into strong organizations on account of their lack of confidence in others and spirit of cooperation. The most influential institutions that have been established by the Chinese in those islands are the school society, Tiong Hwa Hwee Kwan, and the chamber of commerce, Siang Hwee. Both of these associations are loosely organized and can do no better than to support the maintenance of the Chinese schools.

In the political sphere, the Chinese have built two associations, the Chung Hwa Hwei and Party Tionghwa Indonesia (or the Indo-Chinese Party). Both of them are in Java. The Chung Hwa Hwe represents those sections of people who are willing more or less to accept Dutch nationality and to cooperate with the Dutch government in solving their problems and difficulties. As most of the members of this party are wealthy merchants, landlords, and industrialists, it has some influence over the Chinese community. It is represented in the People's Council by two members.

The P.T.I. is aspiring for the creation of an atmostphere of close co-operation between the Chinese and the natives. This party maintains that, as the future of the overseas is closely connected with the land of their adoption, they should identify themselves with the native inhabitants and demand the right of landownership so as to ameliorate their distress. Outside of a very small circle, the P.T.I. is not very popular. However, it is probable that the Chinese will at length throw in their lot with the natives and support the party in the event they are forced to do so for economic reasons.

Modern Chinese Do Not Have Pioneer Spirit

It is undeniable that the economic power of the Chinese in the islands has declined. The causes are many, but the following seem to be the most important ones. The first is the existence of strong familism, which usually impedes the development of large business enterprise on corporation basis. The lack of ample reserves on the part of small business men is another factor, as when a crisis arises they are scarcely able to withstand the effect and have to close down. Thirdly, the systems they employed in their economic pursuits are mostly of olden days, and are naturally inefficient. This defect is more especially felt in regard to office management and bookkeeping. The fourth is the prevalence of a desire among the younger generation to choose an easy life, and when they do anything they always choose the line of least resistance. The independent and adventurous spirit which was common among Chinese of olden days is seldom seen in the younger generation. For this reason most of the young Chinese now prefer to do clerical work in European offices than to engage in business of their own.

The question of nationality of the Chinese born in the N.I. is one of the thorny problems confronting our compatriots in said country. According to the nationality law of Netherlands India, all persons born in that country are considered "Netherlands subjects." This provision is in conflict with the Chinese nationality law which adopts the *jus sanguine* principle. But the Chinese government has been forced to recognize the validity of the Dutch laws as a price of the right to appoint counsuls in the various localities in the islands. Naturally many of the overseas resent this keenly.

However, there are not a small number of native-born Chinese who show their readiness to accept Dutch nationality. Such a group of people have organized a political organization called the Chung Hwa Hwee, which has been mentioned elsewhere in this paper. But despite the favorable attitude of the Chung Hwa Hwee and other large sections of people towards Dutch nationality, the question relating to the nationality of the Chinese in N.I. is still unsettled. There has been a tendency among the Chinese populace that even if they have to accept Dutch nationality the present Dutch nationality law must be modified to such an extent that only Chinese born in the N.I. of second generation shall be deemed as Dutch subjects and that they must be given a right of renunciation when they attain the age of majority. That the majority of the Chinese in that country are in favour of this arrangement, there can be no doubt, but whether their wishes will be ultimately realized depends largely on whether China will be in a position to negotiate with the Netherlands for the revision of the Consular Agreement which regulates the nationality of the overseas in the N.I. The unfair treatment of the Chinese before the law is another problem which has given rise to much ill feeling among the overseas Chinese toward the Dutch government. The whole European law has been since 1925 made applicable to our com-

In administering her possessions, the Netherlands divides them into two groups; the one which does not include Java and Madura is known as the "Outer Territories."

patriots there, save for minor matters like adoption. However, in criminal procedure the Chinese cases still come before the native court. On the other hand, the Japanese (and some non-European peoples) are tried by European courts, with a much greater procedural protection. This discrimination has become more apparent when the Chinese family law based in substance upon the same principles as those of the Dutch family law was introduced in 1932. The Chinese then demanded that their cases be brought before the European courts as they were (and are) entitled to this right on account of the new Chinese family law, but the Dutch Government pleaded that the present financial difficulties make its execution impossible. And so the present system of assimilating the Chinese to the Indonesians in criminal cases still continues and with it remain such abuses as preventive confinement, arbitrary house search, etc. The existence of such discriminatory treatment not only means an offense to our national dignity but is a source of perpetual threat to overseas' personal happiness and safety. That something should be done to do away with such discrimination can not be overemphasized.

Another discrimination against the Chinese is in the manner of expelling them. According to Immigration Regulations, persons whose admission cards (which give the possessors the right to stay in the Netherlands Indies) are cancelled may have the right to appeal to the chief of the local government, but most of the Chinese whose admission cards are withdrawn are put outright into the detention houses or even imprisoned. So it is scarcely heard of that Chinese expelled from the N.I. have had an opportunity to submit an appeal.

The detention of the immigrants on their arrival is the other unjust action. For new immigrants who have satisfied certain qualifications and paid the immigration fee have, according to Immigration Regulations, the right to go on shore and procure admission cards; but the Chinese, before their guarantors satisfy the Immigration Officials, are not allowed to do so. Thus they are sometimes detained for some days in the immigration house, suffering a lot of mortifications.

The above discriminations have from time to time caused the sending of protests to the Dutch government by the Chinese consuls, but so far no tangible improvements have been made in the treatment of the new immigrants and in the manner of expelling the Chinese residents. Whether it is advisable for China to approach the Dutch government for the conclusion of an agreement or understanding that will regulate Chinese immigration to the Netherlands colonies and guarantee fair treatment on the part of the Netherlands government, is a question which requires close examination.

Shanghai, Nov. 10, 1936.

"Buy Chinese" Movement Inaugurated at Nanking

The "buy Chinese" movement was inaugurated at Nanking Nov. 12 with an impressive ceremony held at the auditorium of the City Government under the presidium of leading government and Party officials including Lu Cheng-yi, Central Party Headquarters, Chang Kun of the Executive Yuan, Li Jen-tsang of the New Life Movement Association, Peng Po-hsun of the Ministry of Industries, Kuo Chun of the City Kuomintang, Messrs. Yen Hsiao-hsuan and Sun Mao-po of the City Government and Messrs. Wu Shih-kun, Cheng Hsin-yu and Ho Chwang-yu of the Nanking Native Products Promotion Committee.

A similar ceremony was held at the same time at the National Products Emporium on Chien Kang Road with Mayor Ma Chao-chun in the chair. This, however, was intended for the opening of the Native Products Exhibition, lasting 20 days, as one of the main features of the "buy Chinese" campaign.

Topping the functions was a huge lantern parade which started at 6 p.m., with approximately 10,000 people representing merchant and citizen groups in Nanking and from other leading cities throughout the country in participation. Lanterns of different shades and colors, banners, motorcars and motor trucks beautifully decorated blended to make the parade a grand spectacle.

The intensive "buy Chinese" propaganda lasted for a week. During this period, boy scouts and girl guides from various schools were on hand at different street corners distributing handbills, pamphlets or catalogues of Chinese merchandise to passers-by, while home visiting groups organized by the Women's Committee of the New Life Movement Association made house-to-house calls, "tipping" housewives as to what are the home-spun cloth, silk or cotton, and home-made toilet materials that they buy.

At the Native Products Exhibition, held in the National Products Emporium off Chien Kang Road, which is to last 20 days, are exhibited samples of Chinese produce contributed by more than 100 factories, of which about half are located in Shanghai. Other cities that lent to the wealth of the exhibition included Peiping, Tientsin, Hangchow, Soochow, Wusih, etc.

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The Pleasure of Hair-Cutting

BY T. J. LING

ON perusing of "The Odium of Hair-Cutting" by T. S. Young, appearing in the last issue of *The Review*, I cannot refrain from presenting this article, which dwells on the interesting subject from a totally different angle. I belong really to the class of extremists who profusely enjoy the experience of having my hair dressed, and feel confident that many of our readers will agree with my viewpoint.

Mr. Young condemns hair-cutting in such a manner that cannot but impress on his readers that when entering the barber shop he suffers as much as a rat being playfully fumbled and tortured by the Felix. I dare not exactly compare his timidity with that of a rat or kangaroo, but gleaning from his highly descriptive words used in his essasy, I am impressed, rightly or wrongly, that his timorous character can easily be classed on a higher level than that of our fair sex.

For those who claim hair-cutting as a torture and as an act of "potato peeling," it will be advisable for them to be coolminded. One should not under-value the art of his barber, who possesses all the dexterity and grace which his profession should require. Of course, you cannot expect your adversary to be your barber, who may avail himself of this opportunity to avenge himself.

If a man is not over-sensitive in the matter of preserving his facial integrity, he can really enjoy himself in a most comfortable manner. He may doze, but not sleep, in the chair, leaving everything to the discretion of his barber. It is a perfect advice that strict "obedience" should be observed. Here the word "obedience" has the meaning of "flexibility." In other words, the barber may put the position of your head in any manner most favorable for either cutting or shaving. What is the use of remaining in a obstinately constant position when your hair can not be dressed in a stylish manner?

So long as you are in the barber shop, it would be ridiculous for you to hold your head in a fixed position. Ease yourself down in the arm chair and try to be patient in that position for about fifteen to twenty minutes. As soon as your hair is cut short, you may have repose in a lying condition, when face shaving would follow. Such a stretch is a glorious relaxation! Your face would be steamed and massaged, after which your hair will be shampooed and rinsed of all the undesirable dirt. Meantime, while these processes are being carried out, if you do not like to sit idly in the chair doing nothing, you might as well call a manicurist to polish your finger nails and keep your company, so to speak. The manicurist can certainly finish her job before your hair-dressing is over. This is another way to beguile your time, if you dislike reading any magazine. A gentleman, after hairdressing, always feels himself in a self-satisfying and self-contented mood and when leaving the barber shop, he will stalk away with a refreshed air and new "pep," as if he has been rejuvenated—an after-bath feeling. So, all in all, hairdressing is never as good a pastime as dancing in a cabaret, but going to a barber shop is not as serious as entering a slaughter-house, where your life is at stake. The more you are diffident over the reliability of your barber, the more would you be thrown into a state of nervousness. This article does not entertain any personal antagonism but serves as a means by which a free-lance discussion may be had on this infinitesimal, yet interesting topic.

Bank of Canton to Resume Business

The Bank of Canton, which has its head office in Hongkong, will formally resume business this week. At a meeting of the shareholders Nov. 14, a board of 20 directors was elected, including T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and Chairman of the Board Directors of the Bank of China: Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan; and General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai. Mr. Soong will be Chairman of the Board of Directors.

T. V. Soong to Attend Formal Reopening of Bank of Canton

T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China and a member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, departed from Shanghai Nov. 17 for Hongkong. He will attend the formal reopening of the Bank of Canton in the Colony after which he will return to Shanghai.

Ministry of Finance Approves Loan to Greater Shanghai

The Ministry of Finance has approved the petition, submitted by the City Government of Greater Shanghai, for a loan of $2,000,000 from the three government banks to balance the annual budget for the 25th Fiscal Year, 1936, *Central News* reports.

T. L. Soong Back at Post in Canton

T. L. Soong, Finance Commissioner for Kwangtung, arrived back in Canton Nov. 17 after an absence of six weeks. His return dispels rumors that he intended to resign. In an interview, Mr. Soong said he was resuming his duties immediately and would continue to work for the financial rehabilitation of the province.

U. S. Navy Program Calls for Huge Air Power in Pacific

Recommendation for the expansion and improvement of shore facilities, naval air stations and fleet air bases in order to care for increased United States naval aircraft was made in Washington Nov. 14 in the annual report of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics. The Navy program, the report stated, provides for the completion of approximately 1,910 planes by 1940. The immediate construction of one 2,500,000 cubic foot airship and one metal hulled airship of about 1,500,000 cubic feet was also recommended.

"Proposed Aviation Base at Wake Island Not For Fortifications, But Commercial Flying"

U. S. Army engineers have recommended the construction of a million-dollar aviation base in Wake Island, 1,450 miles east of Guam, instead of in Midway Island, 1,248 miles further east, U. S. army officials in Washington stated this week. Informed circles also declared that improvements in Guam might be proposed later.

R. W. Moore, Acting Secretary of State, informed the press in Washington Nov. 14 that the project had no relation to the fortification of the Pacific or the Washington Naval Treaty. It aimed at facilitating commercial activities only, by providing landing places for planes navigating the Pacific and such navigation "may become very frequent in the future." Mr. Moore further explained that the development was intended to provide a safe base for commercial air-liners, and was far too small to have a military significance.

Sam D. McReynolds, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, concurring with the opinion of Mr. Moore, asserted that no Asiatic power could have any objection to the project, once its nature was understood.

Wake Island is at present one of the five stopping places of the Clipper flying-boats in Pan-America's trans-Pacific air service, and is situated close to Japan's mandated islands in the Pacific, including the Caroline, Marshall and Marianne groups.

Japanese Action Emulated

Undertaking the proposed plan for the develpment of draft harbors and seaplane bases at Wake and Midway Islands would emulate the Japanese action in developing modern harbor facilities in mandated Pacific islands, observers pointed out in Washington Nov. 14.

U. S. Army Recommends Extension of Enlistment Period

Plans to extend the period of enlistment in the United States Army to five years so as to include two years of service in the reserve were disclosed in Washington, Nov. 8, in the annual report of the Army's chief of staff, General Malin Craig. The plan is designed ultimately to give the United States a trained civilian army of 150,000 men.

Son of President Is Engaged to Daughter of I. Du Pont

The engagement of Franklin Roosevelt, third son of President Roosevelt, and Miss Ethel Du Pont, youngest daughter of I. Du Pont, was officially announced in Wilmington, Delaware, Nov. 14.

U. S. Marshal at Los Angeles Defies Court Order to Hire Labor to End Shipping Strike

U.S. Marshal, Robert Clark, told Judge Paul McCormick at Los Angeles Nov. 11 that any effort to unload a cargo of bananas carried by the ss. *California* would result in bloodshed. The judge had previously issued an order, on the petition of a firm to which the fruit was consigned, instructing the marshal to unload the vessel, enlisting necessary assistance at the union rate of wages. The Marshal refused to comply with the Court's order unless he were protected by a $10,000,000 bond covering the value of the $8,000,000 ship and the $2,000,000 dock in Wilmington harbor where the vessel was lying.

Losses of $7,000,000 daily are being caused by the shipping strike, the San Francisco Shipping Merchant Association announced Nov. 14.

One of the outstanding incidentals of the strike has been that in the absence of American ships, several passengers to Honolulu from San Francisco travelled by Japanese ships. As the U.S.-Hawaii run is considered coast-wide traffic and forbidden to Japanese ships, each passenger paid on behalf of the steamship company the fine of more than $200 on each ticket thus sold.

World's Fair to Be Held in New York in 1939

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation inviting the nations of the world to participate in the New York World's Fair in 1939, which is being organized to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of the first United States President and the establishment of a national government in New York City.

President Roosevelt Off for Trip to South America

The President this week boarded the cruiser *Indianapolis* at Charleston for a sea trip which is expected to be extended to Buenos Aires. He will return to Washington in December. Rio de Janeiro and several other cities have sent invitations to President Roosevelt to visit them.

Yale-in-China Observes Thirtieth Anniversary in Changsha

On Nov. 16 with firecrackers and with an elaborate display of fireworks graduates of Yale-in-China observed the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the Yale-in-China work in Changsha. At the meeting of Yale and Ya-li men in Shanghai with Dr F. C. Yen as chairman, the main speakers were: Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Ambassador Designate to the United States. In Peiping and in Wuchang other groups of men met to mark this anniversary day.

At Changsha in addition to a track meet and an exhibition of school work, a formal meeting was also held at which the following speakers took part: For the Government of Hunan, Governor Ho Chien; for the Educational Bureau, Dr. King Chu, for the alumni of Yali, Dr. P'u Huang, Dean of the School of Education in Hua Chung College, Wuchang; for the parents of students, Dr. James Y. C. Yen of the Mass Education Movement; and for the educators of this region, Dr. Francis C. M. Wei, President of Hua Chung College.

On Nov. 16, 1906 a group of thirty-three students met with the faculty to exchange formal bows. This faculty group included Rev. Warren Seabury who was later drowned at Kuling, Dr. Brownell Cage, now headmaster of the Suffield School in Connecticut Dr. Edward H. Hume, later President of Yale-in-China, and now secretary of the Missions Committee of the China Medical Association and Advisor to the Bureau of Public Health. The buildings were Chinese style in the center of the city, the atmosphere of the school was necessarily conservative; in keeping with the thought of the city, all of the students wore queues. These early students were in the preparatory department. The college opened in 1914 with an enrolment of eight. On graduation two of these entered the ministry, two education, two commerce, one medicine, and one politics.

During the intervening thirty years, while the work of Yale-in-China has prospered, enrolments have mounted year by year, improvements have been made in the physical plant, and there have been times of difficulty also. One such was in 1924, which brought a student strike; 1927 saw the cessation of educational work for a year because of political conditions; 1930 brought the occupation of Changsha for a few days by the Communist armies. Each difficulty has been surmounted and there has been steady growth in all departments.

Among the changes which have taken place in the organization of the work, three trends are discernible. There has been a great increase in local support, the control of the work has been entirely placed in the hands of local boards, and the number of participating units has increased.

The total budget for the various institutions in which Yale-in-China participates this year will amount approximately to Lc $500,000. Formerly a very large proportion of this would be met from American sources, but this year the American share will be much less than half. The sources of income in China include greats of the provincial and national Governments, the fees of students, and the fees of patients.

The enrolments in the various departments at present are as follows: Junior Middle School 247, Senior Middle School 144, Hua Chung College 205, of which more than fifty per cent are enrolled as major students in the Yale-in-China School of Science. The Hsiang-Ya Medical College 122, and the Hsiang-Ya School of Nursing 99.

In each department Chinese administrative officers have replaced American. Dr. K. Y. Wang is the leader of the medical work, Dr. Francis C. M. Wei is President of Hua Chung College, and Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei is the Dean of the School of Science. C. C. Lao is the Principal of the Yali Middle School and K. S. Ying the Dean. Each of these departments has its own local board of directors, the majority of the members being Chinese and each being properly registered with the Chinese Government. Yale-in-China has from the first had very fine relations with its community. At the present time this is shown in the fact that the Yale-in-China Association cooperates with the provincial government through the Yu Chun Educational Association in the Medical work; the American Presbyterian, the British Methodist, the London, the American Episcopal, the Reformed Church, the Evangelical Missions in the Middle School and in the College work. This cooperation and the strategic location of this educational work in central China have been reasons for its success.

The American support of Yale-in-China comes from the graduates and student of Yale University who through the years have made contributions for this educational and medicalwork. In the year 1935-36 the number of American contributors was more than 329. The Board of Trustees includes many men who have had long experience in China, the President of the Board being at present Dr. R. C. Lobenstine, for many years a secretary of the National Christian Council in Shanghai. The American support is largely used in the support of American staff on the various faculties.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
the LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
HELEN STEINACHER,
Deceased.

Cause No. 4133
Special Proceedings No. 2012
Filed at Shanghai, China, October 29, 1936.
W. T. Collins, Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING PURSUANT TO AN ORDER HEREIN MADE

Pursuant to an Order herein made, notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Petition of Peter I. Tervandt for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Helen Steinacher, deceased, will be heard on the 29th day of January, 1937, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the court room of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

W. T. Collins,
Clerk
United States Court for China.

FRANKLIN & HARRINGTON,
By W. C. Watson,
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160 Avenue Edward VII,
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The Question of the Hour in England—Will King Edward VIII Marry American-Born Twice-Divorced Mrs. Wallis Simpson?

The intense interest which the world in general is taking in the friendship displayed by King Edward VIII of England in Mrs. Wallis Spencer Simpson is not reflected in the British newspapers in China. To make up for this paucity of news elsewhere *The Review* publishes the following paragraphs from *Time* and *The New York Woman*.

The King's Constant Companion

For three years now the friendship between Mrs. Simpson and the Prince, now King, has been growing. Discretion has never marked their friendship. As early as August of 1934, the then Prince of Wales was so entranced with dancing the rhumba with Mrs. Simpson in a Biarritz cafe that he sent back the plane which had come from Marseilles to take him to Paris.

Last year Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were frequent week-end guests at Fort Belvedere, 27 miles from London, where the Prince entertained his most intimate friends. Mrs. Simpson liked jazz and the tango. So did Prince. Mrs. Simpson, more surprisingly, liked gardening. The prince consulted her about his perennial borders. Mrs. Simpson liked the Prince, the Prince liked Mrs. Simpson, and Mr. Simpson, it seems, liked going along for the ride.

Last summer the Prince entertained a few of his friends on the Duke of Westminster's yacht, the *Cutty Sark*. Mrs. Simpson, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Buchanan Merryman of Washington, accompanied him. They went together to Biarritz, for the fall season; to Cannes, for the between-season lull; to Kitzbuhel, in Austria, for the winter sports. In Biarritz, His Royal Highness waited two hours in a beauty shop for Mrs. Simpson's hair to dry. At Cannes, he asked her to act as hostess for a cocktail party he was giving for a number of diplomats and noblemen. The Prince, when they journeyed separately, met Mrs. Simpson's train and saw to her luggage. He galvanized the smart society of the Continent by choosing a costume that blended with hers: when she appeared on the golf links in a yellow sweater, the Prince's necktie was of the same shade; when she went dancing in a dark red dress, the royal buttonhole bore a carnation to match.

Since King Edward's accession to the throne, tongues have been wagging without remission. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were present on the balcony of Friary Court, St. James's, to hear the proclamation of succession to the throne—about as near as they could get, without being legally adopted into the royal family. Their home in London is often frequented by the King. Their presence in the Royal Box at the opera has become a commonplace. Mrs. Simpson has at her disposal the second car and chauffeur belonging to the Palace. She and her husband were included in the small formal dinner His Majesty gave for Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh—with such dignitaries as Prime Minister and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, besides Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Alfred Duff Cooper and Lady Diana Cooper. For the first time Mrs. Simpson's name appeared on the Court Circular.

Mrs. Ernest Simpson on the Court Circular

This summer, His Majesty entertained at another formal dinner at York House, St. James's Palace. The Court Circular listed as guests the Duke and Duchess of York, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lady Maud Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Lord and Lady Willington, and—Mrs. Ernest Simpson!

The attitude of the London newspapers has been wavering between loyalty to the throne and exultancy over a big news story. The British news weekly, *Cavalcade*, ran a five-column photograph of Mrs. Simpson this summer—the first time her picture had been shown—and the censor took no action. Emboldened by this, the *Evening Standard* timidly announced that Mrs. Simpson's decorator, Elsie de Wolfe Mendl, had been engaged to do over the rooms at the King's Fort Belvedere home. Still no censor.

Certainly the King and Mrs. Simpson have done nothing to encourage the papers to be discreet. The King recently restored the camera of a news photographer, from whom a zealous secret service man had snatched it, and gave him permission to take as many pictures as he wished.

The loyal British masses, knowing the heavy demands of office upon their King, do not judge too harshly his unorthodox way of passing his off-duty hours. After all, they remember, King Edward VII was a gay young blade, and he was one of the most popular monarchs the Empire has known.

The English Way of Getting a Divorce

Under English law a man who makes a trip in company with another man's wife, the two stopping at the same hotels, has in fact given the husband opportunity to sue the wife for divorce on the ground of adultery. The King has just made an extended yachting trip in company with Mrs. Simpson, and notably in Vienna they stopped at the same hotel. But Mr. Simpson, as a loyal British subject, could not institute proceedings for divorce in which His Majesty might appear as corespondent. Last week Mr. Simpson did just about what any disgruntled English husband does who wishes to spare his wife's name.

The usual procedure is for the husband to register with a hired corespondent at an English hotel, the staff of which are familiar with their jobs. When the wife brings the suit for divorce, hotelmen testify that the husband and the corespondent spent the night together in the same room and were registered on the blotter as man and wife. Needless to say, in such sordid circumstances any actual commission of adultery is usually omitted by the husband, whose mood is apt to be one of bitterness at a divorce system which many British jurists and prelates have denounced as "revolting" and "unfair." Mrs. Simpson accordingly filed such a divorce suit against Mr. Simpson in the rural Ipswich Court of Assizes. Under English law, she must appear in court and prove that she is herself of good character, for in England, if it can be shown that husband and wife have each committed adultery, then neither can obtain a divorce. This feature of the law has been described as *Holy Deadlock* and supplied the title for a novel of that name by Funster A. P. Herbert, M.P.

The King as the "Empire Salesman"

Edward VIII has always scrupulously performed his outward "public duties." He has been the "Empire Salesman." He has led a charmed youth with the result that today at 42 he still seems froma distance of 15 feet only about 22. And His Majesty is undoubtedly most popular with millions of the British Lower Classes. Today there is probably not a person of this class who does not love King Edward, in the sense that "the Englishman is taught to love his King as a friend." Meanwhile, in Mayfair there is a small, swift, hard-drinking clique who are the King's only real friends. Most of these people seem "American" to the circles in which Queen Mary and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin respectively move—and to these worthies "American" is a revolting adjective. The worst feature of an appalling situation in their eyes was not that Mrs. Simpson is twice a divorce but that Mrs. Simpson was in fact born in the U. S.

Mrs. Wallis Spencer Simpson, American Born, Twice Divorced, Friend of King Edward VIII of England.—*Drawing by S. J. Woolf in News-Week.*

It was revealed that when King Edward first personally inserted Mrs. Simpson's name into the Court Circular, sent each day to British newspapers, the London *Times* was the scene of an agonizing editorial conference which delayed publication for an hour, until it was finally decided that the will of King Edward is the law of the *Times*.

King Can Marry Whomever He Likes

The King has the right to dissolve Parliament and keep the nation without a legislative body for three years. The King has the right to sell the British Navy. The signature of the King on many State documents is indispensable to their validity. The armed forces of the Crown are sworn to him in personal allegiance. Separately from his position in the United Kingdom, he is also King in each of the Dominions. Therefore, if His Majesty, heedless of the consequences, were resolved to make political trouble he could exert upon his Government, the Church and Parliament almost irresistible pressure. He can, in any case, marry whomever he likes. At the time of the marriage of the present Duchess of York, who was previously a commoner, it was established that any woman marrying into the British Royal Family is accorded status similar to her husband's. Thus should Edward VIII marry Mrs. Simpson she would be at once Queen Wallis.

Marriage Rumors Cause Increased Insurance on Postponement of Coronation Date

The Sunday Referee, which on many occasions has taken a different line from other London newspapers, Oct. 18 published an article on the first page under the heading "The King May Marry by Spring." It thus broke a censorship which the British press imposed on itself since announcement was made that Mrs. Ernest Simpson, friend of King Edward VIII, was about to divorce her husband.

The article read as follows:

"For the last fortnight applications have been pouring in on the City of London from hoteliers, dressmakers, restaurateurs,

bunting merchants, souvenir factories, caterers and many other trades to insure against postponement of the coronation.

"Insurance policies of this type have been taken out by businesses to which postponement would inevitably cause a loss ever since the coronation date was announced last May.

"Thousands of policies were placed at the rate of 4 guineas per cent—the chances of postponement were slender.

"But within the last day or so rumors from abroad have grown that the King is to marry before next May. If that were so, postponement would be inevitable. And on those rumors so much business has been placed that the rate has risen to £26 5s. per cent.

"A member of the firm of C. E. Heath & Co., leading insurance brokers, said:

" 'Reports from the Continent started the idea among our clients, and it has grown like a snowball rolling downhill.

" 'Officially, of course, we are not insuring against the King's marriage, but we know very well what is behind the tremendous influx of business.

" 'Premiums have gone rocketing up. It is now difficult for us to place any commissions at all. The market is absolutely full. We are at our wits' end to find companies willing to underwrite the risk.

" 'The lowest quotation today was 25 guineas per cent, and only a few hundred pounds' worth of business was accepted at that figure. In our opinion the business will be practically at a standstill until next Spring. Then, when postponement would be highly improbable, premiums will go down again, possibly to so low a figure as 3 guineas per cent.' "

Isidore Ostrer, president of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, is the proprietor of *The Sunday Referee*.

JAPANESE MILL GIRLS

(*From "Fortune"*)

The poverty of Japanese agriculture creates a situation in which a Japanese farm girl in her teens will do factory work for anything at all. The new Dai Nippon mill outside Osaka may be taken as an example of the best Japan offers her. It has an air suggestive of a cross between a school and an orphanage. The corridors of soft waxed wood and the mats suggest school. The new girls fresh from the farms, carrying their clothes in bundles and staring like children lost in a dream, are the reminders of misery. Most of the 1500 girls are 17 or 18; the youngest are 13. They all dress alike, in middy suits of a dismal blue and black stockings and sneakers. They are incredibly small. Their legs are thickly short, and their breasts unevident.

Nothing about them, as the early morning shift marches back to its dormitories at two in the afternoon to prepare for afternoon rest and regulated exercise and evening classes and early bed, suggests what "girl" suggests in every language. And then suddenly, ten minutes later, the whole scene has changed. They have come out of their 15-mat rooms and are kneeling barefooted in the corridors combing the lint from their heavy black hair. The picture becomes young and attractive. It remains school-like through the huge dining room where 150 tables stand scrubbed and neat, each with its ten boxes of chopsticks, and through the clean, fish-smelling kitchen, where lunch is fish and pickles and rice, and supper is bean paste and pickles and rice, and there is no limit to the rice. But at the door of the bathroom it is no longer like any American school. Here in a vast rectangular fishpond of scalding water the breastless maidens, their bodies scrubbed pink on the floor alongside, may sit by the twenties and fifties discussing the interests of their strangely public lives.

They are not exciting lives. But neither are they hard by Japanese standards. Wages over the average stay of 19 months are 21 cents a day. The company provides free medical attentfon and schooling (courses in homemaking and motherhood) and carries about half the cost of the food. A girl who stays three years may expect to save, with bonuses, some $25.

The lot of the textile workers in the best mills, then, cannot be called insupportable. Physically the girls in the firstclass mills are probably better off than women workers in comparable establishments in certain Western countries. Whether the girls themselves like it is another question. About one-third of them run away during the first year. And one of the songs sung in the mill baths announces:

"Another factory appears to be paradise, But the one you are in is hell."

Chinese Industrial Mission Returns from South Seas

Concluding its four-month investigation tour to the South Seas, the Chinese Industrial Mission, organized under the auspices of the Chinese Manufacturers' Export Association, returned to Shanghai Nov. 17.

During its recent tour to the South Seas, the Mission visited Manila, Sourabaya, Batavia, Singapore, Penang, Bangkok, Saigon and other leading cities in that area. Wherever they visited, it was learned, exhibitions of Chinese goods were held, which were said to have aroused keen interest among Chinese residents as well as foreign nationals. A total of more than 290,000 people it was stated, viewed the native goods shows.

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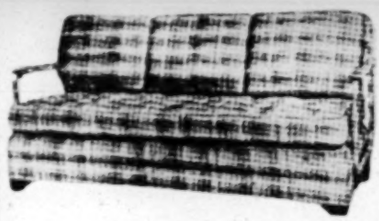

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Edgar Snow Says Original Report of His "Red" Interview Contained Misstatements

To the *Editor, The China Weekly Review*:

I have just seen in your issue of Nov. 7, on page 350, an item referring to an interview supposedly given by me following my return from a trip into the Red regions of China. There are several misstatements in the paragraphs, which I must beg you to correct in the interests of truth.

You do not state the origin of the report you reprint, but in general it seems to correspond to a purely fictitious "interview" with me that appeared in the Tientsin *Yung Pao* and other Japanese and some Chinese newspapers. No Japanese newspaperman has talked to me concerning my trip, and their reports purporting to quote me are therefore unreliable.

Let me just put myself on record in your columns to correct any erroneous impression which the item referred to may have given—and which I am confident you published in good faith.

First, I was in the Red districts nearly four months, not three, and I went to cover a special assignment for the *Daily Herald* of London, and representing the *New York Sun*—not *Baltimore Sun*. You quote me as saying that the Red forces "now comprise about 10,000 men less than when they were in control of areas in Shansi." I made no such statement to anyone. On the contrary the force of Reds which went into Shansi early this year was within two months augmented by 15,000 followers, about 8,000 of whom were accepted as recruits for the Red Army. Red losses in Shansi were negligible, as they engaged in only very minor battles.

With the recent concentration in the Northwest of the main forces of Chu Teh, Ho Lung, Hsu Hsiang-ch'ien and Hsiao Keh from Szechuan and their consolidation with Peng Teh-huai, Hsu Hai-tung, Lin Piao and the Northwest soviets, the Red Army is in a stronger position in some respects than ever before. I travelled 42 days by horseback through Red districts in Shensi, Kansu, and Ninghsia, and saw only part of Soviet territory. On the basis of personal observation I calculate that the strength of the combined main forces now in the Northwest is not less than 100,000 men, modernly armed with latest types of rifles, automatic rifles, machine guns, trench mortars and artillery—all of which appear to have been captured from enemy troops. If armed partisan units are included perhaps the Red forces number 150,000.

I have also been quoted as saying that the Reds are still shivering in summer uniforms, are poorly fed and broken in morale and discipline. This is untrue, and also a propagandist's invention. Just before I left the front in Kansu the entire army there was issued new winter uniforms made in Red factories. The standard of public health work among the troops was very high and their food superior to that given the Tungpei soldiers—with whom I also travelled for a while. So far as morale is concerned, the Reds seemed to me in high spirits, and well satisfied with their present position, which they regard as the most important, strategically, that they have yet held. I have visited many Chinese armies in my seven years in China but I have not seen one in which the fighting spirit, political education, literacy, patriotism and morale tone were at such a high level. I did not see any case of attack, abuse or exploitation of the peasantry, nor did I hear of any complaints of such action from the peasants—with scores of whom I freely talked. Measures taken against landlords, usurers etc. are not undisciplined actions, but are carried out according to Red laws, by duly-appointed authorities. The are no beggars nor prostitutes in the Red districts or with the Red Army, child slavery has been completely abolished, opium has been prohibited, and likewise gambling.

Peiping, Nov. 11, 1936. EDGAR SNOW.

Increased Gold Production in Philippines

The Quarterly Review of the Philippines mining industry (written by Ralph Keeler, Mining Section Editor) in the *American Chamber of Commerce Journal*, Manila, for October, two states that two new lode operations have come into production, to give a boost to gold mine production in the Islands. They are Big Wedge and East Mindanao. Coco Grove, a Paracale placer operation, is also reported as making regular shipments of gold. Mr. Keeler says no share market in recent years has attracted so much attention as that of Manila Gold Shares, and hundreds of Shanghai residents have invested in securities of the various gold mining companies in the Philippines. Gold mining in the Philippines, it was stated, deserves to be characterized as a true "gold rush" and whether it will be a gold rush comparable to the "days of old, the days of gold, the days of 49" of early California remains a question for future history. "Mining in the Philippines has made remarkable progress during the past three months. Production has gone to unheard of figures, reaching the four million Pesos mark in September for the first month in history, and the 1936 total for nine months nearly equalling the entire 1935 production." "More important, however," writes Mr. Keeler, "has been the creation of new mining laws. Three bills affecting the mining industry were passed by the assembly as one of the last acts of its first session. These laws provide for the conservation of the mineral resources of the Philippines and regulate the exploitation of these resources; provide for the creation of the bureau of mines; and provide for safety devices and precautions for the protection or laborers in mine plants. Of these bills, of course, that regulating the ownership and development of mining claims, and fixing taxes and royalties, is outstanding. Under the recent legislation all minerals are the property of the State, but at the same time are subject to any existing right, grant, lease or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under the Philippine constitution. It is interpreted in Manila that such clause in the new legislation establishes the rights of most of the present companies to claims which were staked out prior to November 15, 1935."

Philippines Celebrate First Anniversary of New Commonwealth

The first anniversary of the inauguration of the Philippines Commonwealth was celebrated throughout the Philippine Islands, Nov. 15. Manila, the capital, was gaily bedecked with flags, while long processions filled through the streets, dislocating traffic in a number of places. The official program of celebrations included a military and civil parade in the morning, the unveiling of a commemorative tablet in the afternoon, and a concert and display of fireworks in the evening.

The Filipino colony in Shanghai celebrated the anniversary with a luncheon at the New Asia hotel.

China Buddhist Association Holds Three Days Conference in Shanghai

The China Buddhist Association held its annual convention at the Shanghai headquartes, 418 Hart Road, Nov. 15-18. Some 130 leading lay and clergical members of the Buddhist organizations throughout the country were in attendance. Striking the keynote of the discussions for this year's conference, speeches given by the Buddhist leaders at the opening meeting unanimously stressed the need for revitalizing the religion in order to make it a living force in the national life of China both in time of war and peace. To realize this end, numerous proposals were made for organizing training classes to teach nuns and monks scientific business methods in the adminstration of finance and the evangelistic work of the religion. Another group of suggested planks, also bearing on the same general aim, advocates the establishment of free schools in order to raise the intellectual level of the priests and priestesses. In proposing these reform and rejuvenation programs, members of the Association explained that in order to make Buddhism an active force in national reconstruction, the priests and priestesses should be equipped intellectually in order to enable them to lead the mass.

One of the concrete suggestions made in connection with the establishment of free schools advocates the allocation of 50 per cent of the income of the various temples and other Buddhist organizations. This fund, according to the proposal, will be used in setting up an educational system for nuns and monks.

Another plank on the same subject suggests that the National Government be petitioned to require colleges and universities in China to include a course on Buddhism in their curricula.

University of Shanghai Observes Thirtieth Anniversary

The alumni, faculty, and student body of the University of Shanghai are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the University. A lantern parade and bonfire took place on Friday evening. The chief events of the celebration will be held on Saturday, Nov. 21 with a grand parade, Boy Scout review, and a football game in the morning. The board of directors of the University will also hold its fall meeting on the campus that morning. Luncheon for the directors, alumni, and friends will be served at noon. In the afternoon, the formal exercises will be held, to be followed by a reception in the library. A special thanksgiving service will be held on Sunday evening.

Murder of Japanese Seaman in Wayside District Rumored to Have Love Angle

There is a paucity of news concerning the investigations into the murder of the Japanese seaman Takase, from the s. s. *Kasagi Maru*, which took place on the night of Nov. 11 in the Wayside District of Shanghai. There is so far no real indication that the murder was committed by a Chinese. It is rumored that the real murderer was a fellow Japanese, who was a rival of the dead seaman for the favor of a Japanese cafe waitress. It is even rumored that the cafe waitress has made a confession to this effect at the Japanese Consular Police office. The fact that the Japanese authorities are on this occasion not pressing for "strong action" lends credence to these rumors.

Who's Who in China

Chen Ching-wen, Government official; born 1893, Amoy, Fukien; educated at Dulwich and Cambridge, A. M. I. T. (England); served under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Secretary (Generalissimo's Headquarters) in Canton in 1917; taught in Peking Government University; joined the Ministry of Communications of the Peking Government as Secretary to the Railway Through Traffic Administration in 1919 and later (1923) appointed Co-Director of same Administration; in same year was commissioned by the Government to attend the Communications Conference held under the suspices of the League of Nations (Geneva) in the capacity of Technical Expert; on several occasions he attended the China—Japan Through Traffic Conference as Delegate and Chief Delegate successively; from 1924 to end of 1935 served as Assistant Traffic Manager, Traffic Manager and Commissioner of Rehabilitation Commission of the various Railways; in the interim served as Chief of Traffic Division of the Traffic and Operation Department, Ministry of Railways; towards the close of 1935 went to Yunnan-fu as member of the Special Commission entrusted with the Yunnan-Annam Railway negotiations; recalled before completion of the negotiations to serve in the present capacity as Director of Traffic and Operation Department and concurrently Director of the Railway Through Traffic Administration, Ministry of Railways; address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.

陳清文
Chen Ching-wen

陳清文，年四十三歲，福建廈門人，英國杜維基高中學校及劍橋大學畢業，民國六年充國民黨孫總理秘書，次年充國立北京大學教授，八年任前交通部鐵路聯運處秘書，十二年升任該處副處長，是年奉派充出席日內瓦國際交通大會專門委員，先後奉派充歷屆中日聯運會議代表及首席代表，自十三年至二十四年，歷任國有各路車務處長副處長，及整理委員會委員，並在此期間曾任鐵道部業務司營業科長，二十四年末奉派前往雲南辦理滇越鐵路交涉事宜，差次簡任鐵道部業務司司長兼聯運處處長。

Nanking Ministry Disturbed Over Death of Chinese Student in Japanese Prison

The Ministry of Education at Nanking, Nov. 11 is showing deep concern over the reported death of a Chinese student, Chu Yueh-wei, who died in prison in Japan recently. The matter has attracted much attention among Chinese educational circles in the capital. The Ministry has issued instructions to the office of the Superintendent of Chinese Students in Japan ordering that a thorough investigation into the case be conducted.

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Men and Events

Dr. T. H. Lee, formerly President of Fuhtan University, Shanghai, is spending a fortnight in Chengtu.

Roy M. Allgood, Principal of the Kuling American School, is taking medical treatment at the P.U.M.C. in Peiping.

The first snow fall of the season (sufficient to blanket the streets in white) fell in Peiping during the night of Nov. 14.

W. T. Collins, Acting Commissioner of the U. S. Court for China, departed last week for the U S. on a four-months holiday.

Arthur Bassett of the B.A.T. and Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Harkson were among prominent Shanghai residents who returned to Shanghai this week from the U. S.

Miss Doris Beaumont, who has been attached to the School of Nursing of the Peiping Union Medical College, will depart late this month for her home in the United States.

More than 20 persons were killed and wounded as a result of a train collision which occurred Nov. 14, at Hsiaoyi, about 50 kilometres east of Loyang on the Lunghai Railway.

As the Ivory Number of *The China Journal* has been old out, A. de C. Sowerby has reproduced his four articles on the subject of ivory in the form of an illustrated pamphlet.

Grant Mark, who recently figured in a long and involved series of legal proceedings in connection with the Grand Theatre, in the U. S. Court for China, sailed for Vancouver Nov. 16.

A modern leprosarium, capable of accommodating 200 lepers, has been completed in Nanchang. The new hospital is regarded as a godsend to more than 27,000 people in Kiangsi province who are afflicted with said disease.

Owing to the departure of Dr. C. T. Wang, Ambassador-designate to Washington, for Nanking, the tea party which was to have been given in Shanghai in his honor Nov. 15 by a group of local public bodies, was postponed.

Mrs. Margaret Woods, formerly on the staff of *The China Weekly Review*, now a resident of Joplin, Missouri, arrived in Shanghai this week. She is visiting her sister Mrs. Opal (Powell) Diebold, who has just recovered from a serious illness.

Two juvenile workers were killed and 38 laborers seriously injured as a result of a boiler explosion at the Chun Mien Cotton Mill in Anyang, northern Honan, along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, Nov. 16. The damages are estimated at more than $100,000.

The noted Chinese dramatist, S. I. Hsiung, who achieved an international reputation with his play, "Lady Precious Stream," is leaving London for Shanghai at the end of November. He intends to produce "The Western Chamber" here with the assistance of Mei Lan-fang.

Madame Liao Chung-kai, widow of the Revolutionary Martyr, and Miss Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling College, were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Madame Feng Yu-hsiang, at Nanking, Nov. 14. Madame Liao delivered an address on "Sex Equality."

A dozen persons were drowned off Pootoo, goal of Buddhist pilgrims, on Nov. 9 when the ss. *Shantung* rammed a fishing vessel and overturned it. Those rescued and safely returned to Foochow petitioned the Marine Workers Union to lodge a protest with the Company as well as to demand indemnities.

The report of the Economy Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, recommending an eight per cent cut in the salaries of S.M.C. employers, including the members of the police force, was submitted to the Shanghai Foreign Settlement Council at the regular meeting of that body Nov. 18.

Senor Quintin Paredes, Commissioner of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to Washington, accompanied by his daughter, was a through passenger to America in the *Empress of Canada*, which called at Shanghai Nov. 15. Mrs. L. H. Coogan, mother of Jackie Coogan, the film star, was a passenger on the same steamer.

A masquerade ball was held by the Chinese in the San Francisco bay region Saturday, Oct. 31. It was sponsored by the Wah Ying Club of San Francisco and was held at the Trianon Ballroom. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Chinatown Knights, well-known throughout California in social circles and one of San Francisco's popular orchestras.

Dr. Paul Schwarz, the former German Consul, and Mrs. Schwarz gave a luncheon on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York in honor of Dr. Lin Yu Tang, the well-known Chinese writer. Among those present were Tsune-Chi Yu, the Consul General for China, Dietrich Baron von Lentz, Dr. Emil Ludwig, and Henry E. Gellermann.

Dr. Laurence L. Doggett, president emeritus of the International Young Men's Christian Association College in Springfield, Massachusetts, was a visitor to Nanking this week, where he was entertained by S. F. Chang, manager of the Nanking branch of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, who was formerly a student of Dr. Doggett's. Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Doggett arrived in Shanghai Nov. 17 for a visit of one week.

A joint meeting of the representatives of the City Government, the Bureau of Public Safety, and the Garrison Headquarters was held at the auditorium of the City Tangpu in Nanking, Nov. 6, to discuss measures for the solution of a conflict between the wharf coolies and hotel porters on meeting passengers aboard ships in Hsiakwan. Consideration was given to the important question of the livelihood of the parties concerned.

A "Simple Dinner Movement" calling upon government officials as well as the public to observe the principles of frugality and punctuality in giving dinner parties has been launched under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement. To eliminate luxury each Chinese feast is fixed at the maximum cost of $12 and each foreign meal at $1.20. Exception, however, is made in the case of diplomatic functions.

The Portuguese communities in the various ports in China are preparing to celebrate the 350th anniversary of the founding of Macao and the 50th anniversary of the treaty confirming it as a colony of Portugal. No definite date has yet been set, according to Dr. J. A. Alves, Portuguese Consul-General in Shanghai, but impressive ceremonies are already being arranged in the colony by the newly-appointed governor, Senhor Barbosa. The celebration will be not be held until after New Year.

Replying to the Chinese request for information on reports that Japanese are opening police bureaus in Fengtai outside Peiping and at Taiyuan in Shansi, the Japanese Embassy in Peiping is reported by the *Shunpao* to have stated that the three Japanese police officers in Fengtai and Taiyuan were visiting but had no intention of staying permanently. Another report said the Japanese Government has instructed Japanese police authorities in Peiping to open police offices in Tungchow and Tangku.

The death occurred in Shanghai Nov. 12 at the age of 59, following a heart attack, of W. W. Lockwood, pioneer Y.M.C.A. worker in China and a resident of Shanghai for 33 years. The late Mr. Lockwood was born in Odell, Illinois, and was graduated from DePauw University in 1898. He married Miss Mary Towne, of Greencastle, Indiana. They came to Shanghai on Nov. 10, 1903, where they have resided ever since. The widow is now in Shanghai, while their three sons, all graduates of the Shanghai American School, are at present resident in New York City.

An appeal for a special pardon his been made by Li Kuo-chieh (Marquis Li), former general manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, in a petition to the National Government and the Executive Yuan. The petition points out that he was found guilty in connection with certain financial irregularities of the company, but that he was not personally responsible for them since he had merely carried out the orders of his superior authorities, the Ministry of Communications. The National Government has referred the petition to the Judicial Yuan for consideration.

Manchuria is the name of a fortnight supplement to the *Manchuria Daily News*, published in Dairen, with the support of the South Manchuria Railway Company. A curious feature of the issue of Nov. 1 is that copies which arrived here through Japanese channels had effectively blotted out a two-column article which announced that an accord had been reached on air traffic between Manchuria and North China—published in anticipation of the event. Copies reaching Shanghai through Chinese channels duly contained the article. The censorship was evidently the work of Japanese—whether by the publishers themselves or by the Dairen authorities can only be conjectuted.

Advices from the U. S. state that the Los Angeles Chinese football team is rapidly rounding into its peak condition for its toughtest games of the season. With a victory over a strong high school grid team and a 6-6 tie with the Crown City Japanese already under their belts, the Southern California Chinese bootballers are preparing feverishly for their December battles with several Japanese grid squads for the "Oriental championship of the Pacific Coast on the gridiron." The Los Angeles Chinese eleven, the strongest ever mustered in history by the Chinese in America, is sponsored by prominent Chinese business men of Southern California.

Startling allegations as to the alleged activities of William George Ferguson, 30-year-old British subject, former member of the Chinese River Police and a self-confessed police informer, were made in the Italian Consular Court Nov. 12 during the trial of Elio Meden, 29-year-old Italian, on a charge of trafficking in arms and ammunition. It was alleged by counsel for the defence and supported by the evidence of several witnesses that Ferguson himself sold a gun on one occasion and also had approached people with the offer to sell them arms and ammunition. Ferguson emphatically denied these allegations, stating that his main object in talking to these men was to get information so that he could tell the police. "I never offered to sell arms to anyone," cried out Ferguson at one stage of the proceedings, when faced with allegations by Dr. A. Albini, the defence counsel, "because I never had any to sell." The Italian Court later dismissed the charged against Meden.

Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated this year, Thursday, Nov. 26. The American Community in Shanghai will observe the occasion in the traditional manner.

General Hsiao Chen-ying, former Mayor of Tientsin and now member of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, who was originally to leave for Europe and America on Nov. 18 on an investigation tour, has postponed his departure to a later date.

Thus the *Shanghai Evening Post:*—"Garbage," says a *Domei* news agency dispatch from Tokyo, "may soon propel Japan's automobiles." Judging from the odors of Shanghai buses, the idea (or something very like it) has already been put into active practice here.

The German cruiser *Emden* will be in Hongkong January 4 to 15 and then proceed direct to Nanking without touching Shanghai, according to official announcement carried by the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd*. After remaining in Nanking from Jan. 22 to 28, the vessel is to arrive in Shanghai on the 29th and stay until its departure, February 8.

Seven workmen were burnt to death in the early hours of Nov. 13 in a fire which broke out in the Koo Yung Hsing Wool Weaving Factory, Lane 172, House 13, Alabaster Road, Shanghai. The fire completely destroyed the factory premises and did considerable damage to two adjoining houses before the blaze was brought under control by officers of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

After making an investigation, the Hopei-Chahar Political Affairs Committee has issued a denial of the rumor alleging that a girl student was run over and killed by a Japanese military truck in Chaoyangmen street during the recent Japanese military maneuvers in Peiping. Refuting the rumor as entirely without foundation, the Peiping authorities issued an order for the arrest and punishment of the rumor-mongers.

Victor Elliott, 38-year-old unrecognized American, was sentenced in the First District Court Nov. 10 to serve three years' imprisonment for assisting in the sale of arms and ammunition. Arrested on Nov. 2 along with Elio Meden, Italian, and allegedly found in possession of 32 Mauser pistols, Elliott declared that he had nothing to do with the arms sale and that he was only acting as an interpreter for Meden. From the judge, via an interpreter, came the answer that he was being treated leniently as the judge might under the law have sentenced him to five years imprisonment.

Dr. H. H. Kung Back at Work fully Recuperated

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, resumed his duties at the Central Bank this week. Dr. Kung in an interview said that he has officially cancelled his leave of absence and expressed thanks and appreciation for the many flowers, letters, telegrams and other expressions of remembrance which his friends sent him from all parts of the country while he was confined in the sanitarium.

Japanese Police Wish to Be Independent of British Commissioner

Authority enabling Japanese key officials in the Shanghai Municipal Police to order operations by their subordinates without the consent of Deputy Commissioner R. C. Aiers is being sought "in the interests of the service," Japanese sources said Nov. 17. Under present conditions, the Japanese deputy commissioner, Akira Tajima, is unable to take measures he considers necessary unless Mr. Aiers gives his approval, the Japanese added. This seriously hampers the efficacy of police measures, the report went on, as in some emergencies "valuable time is lost" until Mr. Aiers is reached. The report said that in the recent fatal shooting of Yasuji Takase on a lane off Baikal Road, the operations of the Japanese officers were "unnecessarily restrained" because of existing regulations.

Mrs. Freda Zimmerman Is Granted Divorce from Morris Zimmerman

The action brought by Morris Zimmerman in which he asked $60,000 from his wife, Mrs. Freda Zimmerman, was ordered dismissed by the 2nd Special District Court last week. The lawyer for Mrs. Zimmerman, asked the court to dismiss the plaintiff's case on the ground that in another case regarding management of the wife's property, it had been decided that the property involved was the wife's special and privileged property and that Zimmerman had nothing to do with it. The Court so held. This decision was followed up by another in the 3rd Kiangsu High Court granting the petition of Mrs. Zimmerman for a divorce. The case has been through the lower courts and to the Supreme Court and back again to the High court for retrial. The Supreme Court ruled for a retrial at the High Court on the ground that the lower court had not taken ample evidence from Mrs. Zimmerman. Mrs. Zimmerman charged her husband with cruelty and testified that her husband tried to kidnap her in order to put her into an insane asylum.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Balance Sheets of Imperialism

A Place in the Sun, by Grover Clark. The Macmillan Company New York, 1936. 235 pages, with index.

We have been told that statistics can be used to prove anything. The author of this book has been making a study of the question, "Do colonies pay?" The many statistical tables which have been compiled as results of this study, with other relevant material, are being published by the Columbia University Press under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This volume is entitled "The Balance Sheets of Imperialism".

"A Place in the Sun" is the text drawn from the studies and the deductions made from them. Only a few charts and tables are given in this book. The author's final paragraphs might easily form the thesis of his entire text. They are as follows:—"The struggles to get and keep colonies have been appallingly costly in suffering and money, both directly in the colonial parts of the world and indirectly in the home lands. The tangible profits which the nations have received or can receive from political control over the colonies cannot compensate the common people for all they have paid so that their governments might have that control and a few private interests might make money.

The ledgers of the past have been posted, with their entries of staggering losses written in the blood of the peoples. The ledgers of the future are open. Has the lesson of the past been learned?"

Mr. Clark first draws in the background of the period of European expansion. One section is headed "Superiority" and in it we find these sentences: "Throughout this period of expansion, the Europeans commonly took for granted that they were greatly superior to the "heathen" of all races; that they had the right to go where they wanted, to take what they wanted, to impose their ways as they chose and to use force to accomplish these things if the people with whom they were dealing objected. The record of the barbarities and gross injustices which the Europeans inflicted on other peoples in the courase of this expansion is one of the darkest pages of human history. Some of the Europeans were more ruthless and brutal than others; most of them acted on the assumption that their wishes and interests, not those of the people in the lands to which they went, were to be paramount. This attitude, and the actions which sprang from it, inevitably aroused resistance to European penetration, for trade or other purposes. The Europeans met that resistance with force, and because they had superior arms, they won. But when they deposed local authorities who did not furnish the safety and the opportunities which they thought they should have, the Europeans found themselves taking over the political administration, either openly ors through local puppets. This was how it came about that what originally had been exclusively a drive for trade and booty gradually evolved into the acquisition of territory and political control."

It is interesting in passing to note, as does the author, China's method of handling similar situations, where trouble arose in foreign lands concerning trade. "Within China, the assumption on both sides was that the less the officials and the people had to do with each other the better for all concerned. On this basis, Chinese outside of China ceased to be of interest to the Chinese authorities, and the traders who went abroad neither expected nor wanted their government to follow them. The attitude was well expressed by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung late in the eighteenth century, when European governments were beginning to demand rights and protection for their nationals doing business in China. Informed that a considerable number of Chinese had been killed in rioting in Java, he said that he was not interested in what happened to Chinese who were so greedy for gain that they went abroad among barbarians to get it."

The growing zeal for colonies is traced both in the large seizures of major governments and in the smaller acquisitions of insignificant states. "Japan's Difficulties" is the heading of a chapter from which we cull the following sentences: "From the time Japan took over Russia's holdings in South Manchuria in 1907, Japanese have talked about that region as though it would be an important outlet for Japan's surplus population. It has been nothing of the kind. And the experience of Japan with attempts to establish settlers there creates the strong presumption that it never will be. In the Russo-Japanese war, by which she acquired her foothold in Manchuria, Japan lost about 250,000 killed. During the year and a half of that fighting, in other words, Manchuria proved more useful in reducing the population of Japan than it did in the twenty-four years between the end of that war and the beginning of Japan's military expansion into Manchuria in 1931. In 1930, according to official Japanese records, there were only 238,579 Japanese in all Manchuria. Of these, 215,463 were in the relatively small Japanese-controlled Kwantung Leased Territory and South Manchuria Railway Zone . . . . Japan cannot hope to solve her population problem by sending her people to these regions. After 40 years of colony-holding, there are less than 1.5 million Japanese in all the territories which Japan controls outside of Japan Proper, including the Kwantung Leased Territory and the mandated islands. This is only a little more than the increase in Japan's home population in a year and a half . . . . The most significant feature of this Japanese record is its demonstration that the Japanese are not an actively colonizing people . . . Under actual conditions, and in the light of the record of Europe's migration as well as Japan's own. Japan's militarists who talk about getting room for their people as an excuse for loading the nation down with armaments, driving them into the slaughter of warfare, and ruthlessly seizing what belongs to other nations brand themselves as dangerous criminals, as do the European militarists who talk the same way for the same purpose . . . Permanent and profitable access to foreign markets, especially to the Chinese market, for Japan as for every other nation, can be secured only through peaceful and mutually beneficial intercourse with friendly neighbors. No nation can make friends with machine guns."

The author's conclusion regarding "the filled-up world" is that man must re-orient himself toward the colonial problem, stop war's insanity and work on the idea of freedom to trade in peace.

The book's third section is headed "The Trade Fallacy" and in it are careful comparisons of trade with colonies versus the military expenditures necessary to hold them. As a "Way Out" there is suggested a reformation of the League of Nations, equality of trade and opportunity to all in world trade.

This is a book which militarists will not fancy. It shows the benefits accruing from lax control and friendly contacts in contrast to the rule of the mailed fist. Students of questions now arousing deep feelings in the Orient may well study these pages. May we venture to hope that many Japanese will read the three excellent chapters which especially discuss the expanding program now being pushed forward by Nippon?

G. B. S.

Peiping, 28 September, 1936.

Romance of Travel

Voyaging to China, edited by Paul King, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, retired. Published by Heath Cranton, Ltd., 6 Fleet Lane, London, E.C. 4. 187 pages. 6/-net.

This little book, containing the diaries of two travellers to the Far East, one written in 1855 and the second in 1904, is particularly interesting and timely at the present time when speedy and comfortable travel to the East is being so emphasized by the remarkable achievements of the Clipper airliners and the feat of H. R. Ekins, formerly of Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin, in circumscribing the globe in 18 days by commercial carriers only.

The first diary was written by the Rev. Alexander Williamson, a 25-year-old youth en route to China to join the London Missionary Society staff, who traveled on the white-winged sailing ship Hamilla Mitchell of 540-tons, which required four months from England to Shanghai on what was called an average voyage. The astounding progress that shipping has made is recalled when we consider the Queen Mary which is one hundred and fifty times the size of the Hamilla Mitchell!

Rev. Williamson writes that there was considerable discomfort and inconvenience but we cannot help thinking the same conditions would amount to virtually suffering today. The difficulty of obtaining good drinking water, wholesome food and keeping oneself clean, were such that few entirely escaped some bad effects from such a voyage.

Reading through the diary of this young parson one must conclude also that in gaining speed and comfort during travel, one loses a great deal also—particularly that feeling of intimacy with the sea and the sky.

Having completed a voyage on one of the huge liners now plying between Europe and Shanghai, how many persons could sit down and write in their diaries about the wonders of the deep, about the Portuguese Man-of-war (a fish, not a ship), of Mother Carey's chickens, dolphins, trade winds, Regellus, Argo, Castor and Pollux, phosphorus, and flying fish?

There are also some revealing passages in the diary concerning the early trade of the old East India Clipper ships in China, and some persons could easily see a parallel between that trade and Japanese tactics of 1936. This paragraph, for instance, written as the Hamilla Mitchell lay off Woosung waiting for the pilot:

". . . There are seven British receiving ships of that nature at Woosung, and they are heavily armed and manned. The East India Company and other merchants dare not land their opium in China and they have therefore adopted this subterfuge. Fast clipper ships from India bring the opium and it is put on board these vessels, and then native Chinese boats and merchants' boats come and get it from them. It is a nefarious and deadly traffic. Would that it were stopped."

The second diary was written nearly 50 years later by a lady en route from London to Shanghai via the United States and Honolulu, a trip which also required four months. Many a traveller of today will read this diary with a fond recollection of similar trips they have made in those days; perhaps it will ever be with an effort they can recapture the atmosphere of travel by ship and train only 32 years ago.

Paul King has contributed an interesting and informative foreword and "envoi" to this book, which should be on the bookshelf of every lover of travel stories. E. H. L.

Soya Bean Development in U.S. May Have Adverse Effect on Manchuria

Although Manchuria is now far ahead of the rest of the world in soya bean production, the possibility of American competition "lends an element of uncertainty to the future stability of Manchukuo which is economically dependent on soya beans as the staple export crop," according to the *Far Eastern Survey* of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Commenting upon the rapid expansion of soya bean production in the U. S. John R. Stewart, contributing research associate, traces the possible effect upon Manchuria, if the soya bean develops into one of the coming crops in America.

Japanese to Press for Larger Police Force in Hongkew District of Shanghai

A decision to ask Masusaburo Amano, Japanese leader in Shanghai to negotiate with the Municipal Council for an increase in the police force was reached by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, Nov. 15. The resolution drawn up by the body pointed out that the constantly recurring acts of anti-Japanese terrorism and the incidents which accompanied last week's strike in Japanese textile mills demonstrated the "incompleteness" of the police force.

It was also agreed to ask Mr. Amano to discuss the question of the creation of a special administrative area comprising extension roads along the northern boundary of the Settlement with Consul-General Kaname Wakasugi. A petition to create the district, which would inculde roads in both Chapei and Hongkew, was drafted by the officials of the northern branch of the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions on Nov. 7. The members of the branch voted in support of the action the previous evening. The creation of a special administrative district along the northern boundary of the Settlement has been discussed since 1930, as a part of the outside roads question arising out of the demand of the Chinese authorities for the rendition of the administrative rights of the S.M.C. over extrasettlement roads.

Yasuzo Ikeda, chairman of the committee, also informed his colleagues of the Municipal Council's "agreement in principle" to the corporation's proposal for educational reforms.

Railway Accidents Caused by Reckless Driving of Buses

Interviewed regarding measures for assuring greater safety on the Canton-Hankow Railway, Ling Hung-hsun, Managing-Director of the Railway, stated at Hankow, Nov. 12 that the recent accidents along the Railway were partly due to the reckless driving of highway buses at railway crossings and partly to the commandeering of coaches by the military authorities. Moreover, Mr. Ling continued, though the accidents were also to a certain degree attributable to inadequate equipment and incompetence of the railway staff, it must be remembered that the Railway, though opened provisionally to traffic in April on account of the political situation then prevailing in the South, had not in fact been entirely completed. As a remedial measure, he said the gradient between Chinchow and Lochang will be rebuilt, and the bridge at Chiufengshan repaired.

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Tsinghua Students to Forego Heating so as to Buy "Comforts" for Suiyuan Troops

The students of the National Tsinghua University have decided to do without heating for five days. The money for coal, amounting to $1,000, thus saved, will be remitted to Kweihua, provincial capital of Suiyuan, for purchase of "comforts" for Suiyuan troops who are defending the province against invasion by bandits under Wang Ying.

Ministry of Education Plans $1,000,000 Vocational School

Preparations are being made by the Ministry of Education for the establishment of a Central Industrial Vocational School at Nanking. The initial expenses are fixed at $1,000,000. Two courses in civil engineering and applied chemistry will be first offered.

Dr. Chang Po-ling Flies to Chungking to Inspect Nankai Middle School

Following a three-day stay in Nanking, Dr. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai University, Tientsin, flew to Chungking Nov. 16 to inspect the Nankai Middle School in said city, of which he is concurrently principal. Dr. Chang will return to Nanking sometime next month to attend the meeting of the preparatory committee of the 7th National Athletic Meet which is scheduled to be held in Nanking on Oct. 10, 1937. Dr. Chang was recently elected chairman of the board of directors of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, succeeding Dr. C. T. Wang, who is leaving shortly for Washington.

China's Education System Under Fire at Chinese Women's Club

That the fault of the present educational system lies with the teachers and not with the curriculum was the gist of an address on "School Problems" given by Mrs. W. S. New before the Chinese Women's Club at a general meeting held in the club room, 999 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai Nov. 9. Mrs. H. C. Mei, chairman, presided.

Prof. Niederl, Micro-Chemical Expert, Lectures at Chiaotung University

Initiated by Dr. Z. Z. Zee of the China Chemical Industries and President J. Usang Ly of Chiao-tung University, the Chinese Chemical Society through its branches at Canton, Shanghai and Peiping, has invited Prof. Niederl, one of the leading exponents of micro-chemical methods in America, who is now visiting several leading Chinese universities, to lecture for a month. Accordingly he delivered a lecture at the University of Hongkong as a guest of Sir William Hornell after he arrived there early this month from Europe where he travelled during the Summer. He was at Canton several days, being entertained by the Chemical Society, the New York University Alumni Club and the Faculty of Lingnan University. There he lectured twice. Upon arrival at Shanghai last Sunday the New York University Alumni Club gave him a warm reception. A dinner party in his honor was held at the International Club and presided over Dr. J. Usang Ly, who was graduated from New York University in 1912.

Prof. Niederl in his speech described the part he played in advancing micro-chemistry during the last ten years. After a year of work in the institute of Prof. Pregl, he introduced in September 1925 the quantitative organic micro-chemical methods in New York University. The interest created and fostered by Prof. Mandel was continued by Prof. MacTavish, resulting in the continued expansion of the micro-chemical laboratory at this institution.

On Monday the deans of Chiao-tung University gave a luncheon to honor the professor. He was then escorted in a tour of inspection. In the afternoon he delivered a lecture in the Department of Chemistry which, he considered, "stands out as one of the best in the world." He is now in Hangchow as guest of the Chekiang University and the Hangchow Christian College.

Women Organize Patriotic Alliance in Nanking

The Chinese Women Patriots Alliance, organized by 160 women social workers in Nanking, including Madame Feng Yu-hsiang, wife of the Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is expected to be inaugurated at the end of this month, A declaration clarifying the purpose of the alliance and enlisting popular support was issued this week. The message pointed out that the alliance when formally inaugurated, will devote special attention to sponsoring first aid, traffic, communications and drafting corps among the women in the capital.

Madrid Becomes Inferno of Blazing Buildings

Buildings around the Puerta del Sol, the central square of Madrid, were burning furiously Nov. 18, following an insurgent aerial attack with incendiary bombs. Many suburbs are also ablaze as a result of the bombing, the most formidable of the Civil War. Nationalist airplanes stole over the city during the night and dropped flares. The printing works of the newspaper "Libertad" were among the buildings destroyed.

Sir Frederick Maze Explains How the Customs Service Is Hampered

In the course of a recent report to the Government concerning the smuggling situation in North China, Sir Frederick Maze referred to the impression which seems to prevail in some quarters that the activities of smugglers are on the decline, and that the preventive services are now enabled to function more effectively. Sir Frederick stated that it is true that the actual vloume of illicit cargo landed in the East Hopei districts has declined somewhat during recent months, but at the same time he pointed out that this may be attributed to the fact that the Tientsin markets are at present heavily overstocked, and that the distribution southward has been checked by the Customs action on the Railways, rather than to an improvement in the general situation. The establishment of Customs Inspection Posts on the railways and other measures designed to impede the circulation of goods imported illicitly to Tientisn and neighboring districts in the north have attained noteworthy success, but, he added, it should be understood that such activities are to a large extent of a palliative nature, and do not provide a radical solution of the main problem. Conditions in East Hopei remain unsatisfactory, and the unprecedented restrictions placed upon the operations of the Customs Preventive Service in that area continue unabated, thus rendering the exercise of normal preventive measures in the neighbourhood impossible for the time being.

Removal of Anti-Smuggling Bureau from Tientsin Denied

Current rumors that the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the Ministry of Finance will be removed from Tientsin to another point, reportedly Hsuchow, were denied by a spokesman of the Ministry in Nanking, Nov. 16. Despite many difficulties involved, the spokesman said, the Bureau is continuing its efforts to carry on smuggling prevention measures as mapped out by the Central Government. The Bureau, it may be recalled, was removed from Nanking to Tientsin only last Oct. 29.

Measures for Construction of Rural Granaries Promulgated by Executive Yuan

As a preventive measure against the shortage of foodstuffs in the country, the Executive Yuan has promulgated a set of measures for the construction of rural granaries and the accumulation of grains in various places. The detailed procedure for the establishment of granaries and the accumulation of cereals, the measures provide, should be fixed by the provincial authorities according to local conditions. Maintenance funds for granaries should be allotted from definite local revenue and should be provided in the local budgets.

New Kiangsu-Chekiang Highway Opened with Appropriate Ceremony

Marking a step further in the development of highway communication in Kiangsu the Huchow-Kashing and Soochow-Kashing Highways were opened to traffic at an impressive ceremony at Huchow Station Nov. 15.

More than 700 representatives from various circles in Hangchow, Soochow and Huchow turned out to witness the ceremony. Prominent among those present were Dr. Chu Min-yi, former Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan; Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce; Chen Chi-tsai, Comptroller-General of the National Government, Hsu Yu-chen, representative of the Chekiang Provincial Reconstruction Department, and Wang Cheng-yuan, representative of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, Nov. 18, 1936

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $ 3.38
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $ 3.36
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.51
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.41

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

November 18, 1936

Stock Exchange— Business Done:-
Total Volume: 3,270,000 Shares

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Nov. 16	Last Sale Nov. 17
15¾	9⅝	0.20	Adams Express	14⅞	15½
137½	115¾	4.00	American Can	125¼	126½
40⅜	29¼	0.30	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	38⅜	39¼
9⅜	6½	—	American & For. Power	6⅞	7⅛
50	29⅜	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	48⅛	48⅜
27⅜	18⅝	0.15	American Radiator	22⅞	23
183½	149½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	183⅜	187¼
103½	88½	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	100¼	100½
27⅝	19⅛	0.20	American Waterworks	25½	25⅝
54¾	28	0.50	Anaconda Copper	51	53
88½	59	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	75	75¾
54¼	26⅝	—	Auburn	32	33½
26¼	15⅞	—	Baltimore & Ohio	22⅛	23¼
75⅝	45⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	72	72⅜
30⅝	16⅞	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	30⅝	32½
16	10⅞	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	14⅜	14⅝
186	92½	—	Case, J. I.	158	168
56⅜	34	1.40	Chase National Bank	42½	42⅞
100	59	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	96¼	96
77½	51	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	73	73¼
137⅝	85½	12.00	Chrysler	135⅝	136¾
23⅜	14	0.40	Columbia Gas & Electric	18¼	18
24⅜	14¼	0.60	Coml. Solvents	17⅜	17⅝
5½	2¼	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	3⅝	3⅝
48¼	27¼	2.00	Consolidated Edison	45	45¼
15¼	11⅛	0.60	Consolidated Oil	13⅜	13⅜
38⅜	28⅛	1.00	Continental Oil	37⅛	37½
82½	64	3.00	Corn Products	74¼	74
81⅞	50⅝	—	Douglas Aircraft	72⅝	75
182	132	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	180	182
27	15⅜	—	Electric Bond & Share	20⅜	20¼
53	34½	0.90	General Electric	51⅝	52⅜
44	33⅜	1.80	General Foods	42½	43½
76⅜	53⅞	2.00	General Motors	74¼	75⅜
50	32¼	1.00	General Railway Signal	44½	44⅝
21⅜	12⅝	0.60	Gold Dust	13⅞	14⅛
31⅞	21⅝	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	26⅝	26⅝
76½	57	1.00	Humble Oil	70	68½
65	43¼	1.60	Internation Nickel	64⅜	66
19¼	11¼	—	International Tel. & Tel.	13⅜	13¾
63	28¾	1.65	Kennecott	58⅝	61
64⅜	43	2.00	Loew's Inc.	63½	64
26½	21⅛	1.20	Lorillard	24	24¼
103	79	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	100	99⅞
64⅞	35⅜	0.60	Montgomery Ward	63½	66½
45⅜	31	1.00	National City Bank	37⅝	37⅞
28¼	21	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	26¼	26⅝
33⅜	25⅝	2.00	National Distillers	30⅜	31¼
14⅞	9⅝	0.60	National Power & Lt.	11¼	11¼
49½	27⅜	—	New York Central	43½	44⅞
35½	23⅛	1.00	North American	30½	31
41	30⅜	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	36½	36½
55⅜	47⅝	2.40	Pacific Lighting	50½	51
13¼	6⅞	0.45	Packard Motors	12⅜	12¼
44⅞	28¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	43¼	43½
49⅜	38⅛	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	45⅜	46½
49¼	39	2.40	Public Serv. of N. J.	46½	46½
14¼	9⅜	—	Radio Corporation of Amer	12	12⅜
60⅜	50	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	60⅜	60
54⅞	37⅜	3.00	Schenley	54⅞	54⅝
101¼	59⅝	2.00	Sears Roebuck	98½	99⅝
17⅛	12½	0.70	Socony-Vacuum	16½	16⅜
32½	25	1.50	Southern California Edison	30	30½
47⅛	23½	—	Southern Pacific	42	42⅜
18	14⅝	0.80	Standard Brands	16⅝	16¾
9⅞	5¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	7	7
70	51¼	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	66¼	66⅛
78½	65	3.80	Sterling Products	75⅝	76½
44½	33	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	43½	43⅞
16½	11	0.40	Transamerica	16⅛	16⅜
104½	71⅝	3.00	Union Caride & Caroon	102½	103½
149⅜	108½	6.00	Union Pacific	136½	136
32⅝	20⅝	—	United Aircraft (New)	24½	25⅜
21	13	—	United Airline Trans.	15⅞	16⅛
9¼	5⅜	—	United Corporation	7	7
19½	14⅝	1.00	United Gas Improvement	14⅜	15
59	31½	—	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	42⅜	42⅞
39½	16⅜	—	U. S Rubber	39½	40⅛
79⅜	46⅜	—	U. S. Steel	76½	76¾
27¼	16¼	—	Vanadium	22½	24¼
18	9¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	18	17⅜
153	94½	3.00	Westinghouse Electric	144¾	147¼

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